

## Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT the miners' strike in Great Britain is in a critical condition is obvious. Due to the treachery of the T. U. C. leaders the miners were left to fight the battle alone. Not even that but they had to fight the Thomases, MacDonalds, Snowdens and the rest of his majesty's socialists. Now that the owners feel they have the upper hand they refuse to display common civility to Smith and Cook, mine leaders. The owners say they will deal with the miners over the heads of the leaders.

IT is at this critical moment that the workers of the United States should determine to leave no stone unturned to provide the alms of war to their comrades in Britain. If the strikers can secure coal food to keep their wives and children and themselves from starving they will be able to hold out until the operators are forced to come to terms. The raising of funds to help the British miners is now a first charge on the class loyalty of the American workers.

LATEST reports from Mexico indicate that the struggle which has raged there for a month between the church and the state is about to end in a victory for the government. Seeing all hope for American intervention vanish, the canny clericals made peace overtures to the president. Calles suggested that the episcopate could avail itself of avenues provided by the constitution for a campaign to modify the religious decrees he hinted that such efforts would be futile. In all probability this brings the imbroglio to an end for the time being. Unless the church is completely crushed it will abide its time and seize on a more favorable occasion to make another drive for temporal power.

THE anti-Japanese movement in China has again assumed the form of mass demonstrations. In Shanghai, Chinese workers in Japanese mills struck in protest against the killing of a Chinese hawker on board a Japanese freighter. A national boycott against Japanese goods is threatened and the strikers have applied to the Canton government for financial assistance. In the meantime the capitalist press features stories of defeats for the Kuomintang troops. The wish is father to the thought.

THE Poincare government has placed France on war rations. Bakers are urged to sell only bread that has become stale on the theory that the people will consume less of it in this state than fresh from the oven. Restaurant service will be curtailed. The first step to abolish representative municipal government was foreshadowed when the government announced it would introduce bills to suppress municipal bodies "except those necessary to the country's everyday life." This is what the French get for winning the war.

A LADY correspondent of the New York Times waxes lyrical in praise of Mussolini's accomplishments. She admits that the workers are forced to toil below what is considered "sweetened labor" but isn't it better they should work for low wages than not work at all? This is the old familiar bunk. Despite those little (Continued on page 2)

## ACTION IN CHINA LOSES AS IT WINS

### Nankow Pass Is Taken, But with Heavy Loss

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, Aug. 22. — The alliance between the two outstanding reactionary Chinese militarists is none to secure, since the empty and costly "victory" of the alliance in taking the Nankow Pass from the Kuomintang or people's army. Chang's troops suffered enormous losses and Wu Peifu, the other party to the alliance, also lost heavily and is being hard pressed by the Cantonese troops marching north into central China, where the next conflict between the reactionaries and the liberation forces may take place.

It is noted that Chang's case is so bad that the money speculators are raiding Chang's currency in a "bear" movement and are getting away with it. In spite of his decree "fixing" the value of his "yuan" or silver dollar.

#### A Losing Victory.

An inspection of the Kuomintang (national army) positions, abandoned Saturday after withstanding a siege of 112 days, reveals a hollow victory for the Manchurian army of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, which was organized by Feng Yu-hsiang, the christian general. The Kuomintang withdrew intact, in perfect order, over a period of several weeks, leaving a brigade at the mountain pass, while guns on the mountains swept the Manchurian and Shantung troops approaching in phalanxes for ten days.

A five-mile arc before Nankow pass is littered with Manchurian dead. Through the siege the Kuomintang losses were comparatively slight, because of their sheltered positions.

#### Secure Defense Lines.

The Kuomintang lines are now east of Kalgan, indicating that their purpose is to remain in Suiyuan and Mongolia while preventing pursuit by aerial and cavalry raids upon any expedition organized to follow thru the pass to the plateau.

The final success of the Manchurian assault was due to the utilization of a regiment with eight-inch howitzers.

#### People's Army Modern.

Foreign military observers described the defensive works at the entrance of Nankow pass as demonstrating the highest technical skill. Trenches were protected by electrically charged wires, and had entanglements to withstand the fiercest assault.

## SOVIET UNIONS PLEDGE \$100,000 A MONTH FOR BRITISH; ASK MEETING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 22. — The Russian Central Council of trade unions has notified Messrs. Cook, Smith and Richardson, representing the British Miners' Federation, that it is forwarding a monthly contribution of \$100,000 collected from Soviet workers on behalf of the striking English coal miners. The telegram suggests that a meeting to consider measures to assist the strikers be held in Berlin, Aug. 20.

## PROGRESS IN SOVIETS; MILITARISM IN U. S.—DAILY WORKER FEATURES

Beginning in today's issue of The DAILY WORKER two series of great interest will begin publication. They are: "Life and Work in the Soviet Union," by Anna Louise Strong, well known American author and journalist now spending her fifth year in the Soviet Union and a series of eight articles on the recent development of militarism in the United States with particular reference to civilian military training. The latter has been prepared by a staff member of The DAILY WORKER after a thorough investigation of the subject and will be profusely illustrated. Both of these features will be well worth watching for this week.

## GETTING RID OF DE RIVERA MUCH FUN IN SPAIN

### Last Plot Clever But It Wouldn't Work

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Aug. 22.—General De Rivera's frustration of the attempted revolt of June 24, has not discouraged General Francisco Aguilera, admitted leader of the plan, who in an interview intimated that he hopes yet to lead successful action against the dictator and his government.

General Aguilera, who admits an action which might have once been punished by death or years of imprisonment, has received only a sentence of one month imprisonment and a fine of 200,000 pesetas, but he was easily available to a correspondent who saw him in a mansion in the most aristocratic section of Madrid.

#### Something Slipped.

"Just one small detail went wrong," said General Aguilera, explaining the failure of his movement. "Like a perfectly constructed machine, in which one little cog gets broken, thus destroying the whole machine, one single point failed us, ruining the whole movement. But this will not happen again. The next time we are going to prepare things more thoroughly."

#### Plot Was Nipped.

At a given moment a manifesto was to have been issued, signed by General Aguilera and General Weyler, the general said, "in order to make clear that the army was not back of the present dictatorship."

"Once the manifesto was made public, the presidents of the old cortes (parliament), Don Romanones, senate president, and Don Melquiades Alvarez, president of the congress, were to go to the palace and demand full re-establishment of the constitutional government of the king."

"The government was to consist of four military men, besides those ministries occupied by civilians who are not known in political circles and have never had to do with politics."

"Say it with your pen in the worker's correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

## RANGEL, CLINE AND COMRADES ARE PARDONED

### Texas Martyrs Freed by Gov. Ferguson

The six Texas martyrs, in prison for the last thirteen years for their activities in behalf of Mexican freedom, have just received a full and unconditional pardon from governor Miriam Ferguson, according to telegraphic information just received from Texas by the national office of International Labor Defense.

The freed men, Captain Jesus M. Rangel, Charles Cline, Abram Cisneros, Jesus Gonzales, Leonardo M. Vasquez and Pedro Paroles, are the last of the twelve Mexicans and one American sentenced more than a decade ago in an atmosphere of intense anti-Mexican prejudice. Of the original number, two had previously been discharged, one pardoned, one killed in jail, and two escaped.

#### History of Case.

The Mexicans involved were fighters for the independence of Mexico and its liberation from tyrannical rule, most of them members of the famous Partido Liberal Mexicano whose slogan was Tierra y Libertad (Land and Liberty), fighting to free their land from the despotism of Diaz.

Captain Rangel, at that time stationed in Waco, Texas, had been one of the leading spirits in organizing his exiled countrymen for the struggle against tyranny in Mexico. At the time of his arrest he had concentrated a number of Mexicans with arms, ammunition and provision for the purpose of going to Mexico and joining the revolutionists; they met for this purpose at Carrizo Springs, Texas.

#### Purged by Sheriff.

The sheriff of Mims county, having been informed of their expedition, started in pursuit, dividing his forces. A deputy sheriff named Buck and a Mexican spy called Ortiz, acting as deputy, came upon Rangel's company and were the prisoners. Captain Rangel stated that they were taken prisoners to prevent them from divulging any information about the expedition.

Ortiz was later found dead. Deputy Buck was unhurt. There was no evidence to prove who killed Ortiz or how he came to his death.

#### U. S. Cavalry Sent.

Upon the appeal of the sheriff, a company of United States cavalry was sent in pursuit. Rangel and his companions surrendered immediately upon sight of the American flag. Those captured were tried in the district court of Santa Antonio for the death of Ortiz and all of them were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Charles Cline, the only American in the case, was convicted although he had accompanied Captain Rangel and his colleagues merely as an investigator of Mexican conditions and the defense, at the trial, proved that he was nowhere in the vicinity of the death of the spy Ortiz. Nevertheless he was sentenced along with the rest.

#### Death Accidental.

It was shown that at the worst the men had merely violated the United States Neutrality laws, and that the death of Ortiz was accidental. (Continued on page 2)

## EX-BRITISH OFFICER SENDS HOME \$50 AID TO STRIKING MINERS

By L. P. RINDAL (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A British ex-soldier, who years ago was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the English army—and in that capacity served the king of England on nearly every front during the world war—has just sent \$50 to the struggling miners of his fatherland. This man, by the way, is working with yours truly every day. A couple of days ago he said: "I am going to send \$150 more before Christmas." This is an example for others to follow.

One of the latest attacks on A. J. Cook, leader of the British miners, was made in the Hearst papers the other day by Arthur Brisbane in his "Brisbank" column, "Today," Robert Whitaker of the International Labor Defense is responsible for this new word which fully characterizes the writings of Brisbane—the renegade socialist and chief adviser to stock gamblers and real estate sharks, etc.

## 10,000 CHEER WEISBORD SLAP AT MILL HEAD

### Strikers Decry Stand of Botany Owner

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 22. — Albert Weisbord, head of the United Front Committee of textile workers, was the principle speaker to a crowd of 10,000 striking textile workers in Belmont Park, Garfield. As Weisbord came in to view, workers grabbed him and, raising him to their shoulders, carried him to the platform.

In his talk, Weisbord gave particular attention to the statement of Col. Chas. F. Johnson of the Botany Mill that even the new union being organized in Passaic by the A. F. of L. to take the place of the United Front Committee will not be dealt with by the millowners.

#### No Argument Left.

Weisbord said, "We are on the road to victory and the bosses have no good argument, not even those of Weisbord and Communism, left. The strikers are standing together and showing true loyalty to labor. Don't be fooled, especially by such a state (Continued on page 2)

## McKENNA IN DRAMATIC APPEAL TO SAVE BRITISH COAL UNION, 'INJURY TO US, INJURY TO YOU'

"You workers of America must respond to the appeal of the British miners now on strike, or you will find your own mine owners using low wages and long hours in England to crush down your wages here and lengthen the work day."

That was the keynote of the speech delivered by Paul McKenna, representative of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, before an enthusiastic audience at Workmen's Circle Lyceum.

It was also the point most emphasized by President John Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in an introductory address.

McKenna made it clear that the miners have a right to all the product of their labor: "I would take all the land and its minerals from the present owners, whose title is based only on robbery," he said, "and use it for the good of the workers."

After pointing out that the forces arrayed against the present strike are trying to crush out unionism altogether, and that the Tory party, now ruling in England and the employers are one and the same thing, he proved it by citing the case of Prime Minister Baldwin.

This official, most antagonistic to the miners while pretending to be neutral in the strike, is a member of Baldwin's Ltd. "How can he be fair?" asked McKenna, "when his interests are all against us?"

#### Royal Commission.

The present struggle began in 1919 when Lloyd George refused to put into operation the recommendations of the Sankey commission to nationalize the mines and abolish the agents, or middlemen, whose main purpose seems to be to conceal the enormous profits of the operators. During the last ten years, rents, royalties and profits in coal have amounted to a billion and a half of dollars.

McKenna explained that the profit is difficult to trace, as it does not show on the books of the coal operators, but is spread over various industries, particularly iron and steel, owned by the same capitalists who sell the coal to them. The miners' wages, calculated on the profits of the coal companies, is therefore small; 47 per cent of the mine workers get \$2.25 per day, and the rest average about \$1.97.

#### Subsidy Hit Germany.

The \$115,000,000 given the owners as subsidy after the threat of a general strike last year did not go to the miners as wages. It was spent by the coal companies in cutthroat competition on the continent for the double purpose of increasing German reparations in coal, for reparations are figured on the lowest price in Europe, and of showing the British miners that coal was more cheaply produced abroad. Miners thru their international organizations have discovered that all capitalists everywhere argue (Continued on page 2)

## CLERICALS AND LANDHOLDERS IN NEW PARTY

### Represents "Better Elements," Says Bishop

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22. — The clerical and landlord groups, defeated in their attempts to secure a repeal of the land and educational clauses of the Mexican constitution by boycott and conspiracy, are now busy organizing a new political party to carry on the struggle.

Under the name "social liberty party" it is planned to organize the various reactionary political groups whose power was broken by the revolution. The new party will represent the same forces participating in and backing the recent movement is shown by the statement of Bishop Diaz, who told American press representatives that:

"Behind the movement is the better element of the Mexican people, which has allowed the so-called 'revolutionary' element to govern the country for seven years. If the party succeeds it will mean the rise to power of the middle and upper classes and the relegation to the background of the illiterate elements which practically have dominated the governments of the towns and villages."

#### American Support Seen.

It is believed here that the new party will have the support of powerful American financial and industrial groups whose opposition to the land nationalization measures is just as uncompromising as that of the Catholic episcopate.

In a statement issued yesterday in reply to the government charge that the church was involved in a widespread "counter-revolutionary plot" the episcopate complains of the arrest and detention of women of "high (Continued on page 2)

# American Jingoism Leaps Ahead

## First Article of Series

IN this first article of a series exposing the insidious manner in which the war department, assisted by capitalist and banker jingoes, is developing a system of civilian military training that is penetrating into every workshop and school in the country and growing more menacing every year the writer tells of the strides forward that have been made in the holy cause of militarism. There is being built up a military bureaucracy at the head of a civilian war machine that constitutes a perennial danger not only to the working class movement but to the colonial and semi-colonial people in Cuba, the Philippines, Haiti, China, Central America and all places in which the economic influence of American imperialism penetrates. Tomorrow's article will deal specifically with the Citizens' Military Training Camps—the institution thru which the jingoes work to spread the armed power and war propaganda which masquerades under the name of "national defense."

and the decay of capitalism abroad have combined to make the United States the leading capitalist power of the world. The foreign investments of the United States are of such huge proportions that, taken together with the fabulous sums involved in foreign loans, guarantee almost a mortgage on every other capitalist nation. The worldwide ramifications of American business have created spheres of economic influence for Wall Street in every part of the globe. The United States is "Mother Country" to far-flung colonies and semi-colonies that are perennially suppressed by armed

forces to maintain economic control for American capitalists. This condition places the United States in the position, first, of having a chip on the shoulder that may at any minute be knocked off and precipitate hostilities with a contesting power; second, of becoming so drunk with this unprecedented "place in the sun" as to engage in an offensive for the purpose of enlarging the imperialist domain. Such a situation offers the excuse for the creation of a large and powerful military machine and has already been exploited to the extent of placing 160,000 men under military training in

camp and schools.

#### A Military Bureaucracy.

(2) In the United States there is being built up a military bureaucracy of larger proportions than is ordinarily supposed.

Receiving the hearty support and co-operation of the financial and large industrial elements in the country, the jingo forces, launched by the war, have grown apace. Being unable to impose a system of universal military training on the nation, the next best thing has been resorted to: supplementary citizen training on a large scale.

#### Militarizing the Nation.

(3) Summer training in camps and training in schools and colleges is part of a consistent program for the militarization of the country. The United States has become an empire. The very fact that the country is embarked upon an imperialist career creates the conditions necessary for the building up of what may eventually become a military caste.

Summed up, civilian and scholastic military training means preparation for an imperialist war.

Later we will devote special attention to facts pertaining to the Citizens' Military Training Corps (C. M. T. C.) and Reserve Officers' Training Corps (R. O. T. C.). For the present we are interested to show how these two organizations fit into the scheme of (Continued on page 2)

## Why Civilian Training Camps?—The Founding of the C. M. T. C. and the R. O. T. C.—"Camp Life" Publicity—Pershing's Tribute

### Civilians Being Trained to Use Machine Guns



Here is a scene at a Citizens' Military Training Camp showing lads between 17 and 24 years of age learning from regular United States army officers how to operate machine guns. Most of these lads do not realize that they may sooner or later be called upon to turn these instruments of wholesale slaughter on striking workers in this country, not to speak of colonial or semi-colonial people who may be straining under the yoke of American ownership and exploitation.



## WALL STREET IS MAIN STANCHION OF BACON BILL

### Plutes Would Grab Big Slice of Territory

By HARRY GANNES.

Support for the Bacon bill seems to be centered mainly in Wall Street. The Harriman National Bank as well as the National Bank of Commerce, New York, are among the foremost supporters of the attempt to separate the 1,500,000 acres of rubber lands in the Philippines from the Luzon territory and in this way defeat the independence drive of the Filipinos.

#### Who Drafted Bill.

"Many would give something to know who actually drafted the Bacon bill," says the Philippine Republic, official organ of the Filipino Press Bureau in Washington. With the aid given to the Bacon bill by bankers, rubber interests, it is beginning to be questioned now whether the attempt to sever the richest part of the islands is not the direct product of agents of various New York banks.

In his reasons for presenting the bill, Representative Bacon spends most of his time enumerating the richness of the territory he is despoiling to cut loose from the 9,000,000 northern Filipinos while fastening a tight saddle on the 400,000 Moros that now inhabit the island of Mindanao, the largest single body of land the Bacon bill proposes to take.

#### Every Tropical Product.

Bacon points out that in the territory designated in his bill that United States imperialism could grow every known tropical product that is needed for industrial and commercial purposes in this country.

A recent announcement of the British colonial office regarding the restriction of rubber growing will undoubtedly add to the pressure of American rubber interests in pushing the Bacon bill. The British colonial office has announced that it has decided to maintain the pivotal price of rubber, on which restriction for succeeding quarter will be based, at 1s. 9d. If the average price of spot rubber for the current quarter falls below that, restriction will be increased. The British rubber interests with the support of the colonial office using the Stevenson act, propose to force the United States rubber industries to share their super-profits with the British controlled rubber monopolists.

#### Ready For Long War.

Both British and American rubber interests are entrenched for a long war. The American outpost in this rubber battle is concentrated in the Philippines. Governor-General Wood has lined himself up with the rubber trusts. In a recent statement he said: "Within the limits of the Archipelago very large areas are in every way adapted for rubber production. . . I believe if industry is developed and well handled the Philippines can produce enough rubber fully to supply their own demands and those of the United States. . . I recommend that legislation be enacted to permit and encourage the growing of rubber on a large scale."

Though the governor-general has not to date issued a statement of his stand on the Bacon bill it is the confirmed general opinion in the Philippines that Wood is a staunch supporter of any move that will destroy the possibilities of independence of the islands, and that he favors the Bacon bill.

#### French Morgan Partner Dies.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The death of H. Herman Harjes, head of the Morgana-Harjes banking firm in Paris, was announced this afternoon by J. P. Morgan and company. Mr. Harjes, who was a partner in the J. P. Morgan company, died as the result of injuries received while playing polo.

"Kill The King!" Crowd Cries  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 22.—Opera fans attacked an opera house manager here when he failed to present the last act of Hamlet. Cries of "Kill the king! Kill the king!" filled the hall.

Every reader around New York should attend the

## Daily Worker Picnic

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5

Edenwald Park,  
New York

(No admission charge)

Take Third Ave. "L" to 133rd Street or Lexington Ave. Subway to 180th Street. Transfer to Westchester Railroad. Get off at Dyer Ave. (Fare 7c.)

Auspices: Daily Worker Builders' Club, 108 East 14th Street, New York City

## American Jingoism Leaps Forward

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military development thru which capitalism in the United States aspires to be the leading military, as well as financial, power.

Founded in 1920. Prior to the passage of the National Defense Act of 1916 there were no civilian training camps in the United States (with the exception of "business men's camps" at Plattsburg and several other places) on an extensive scale. This act provided for "officers' training camps" that grew to huge proportions during the war. Following the war in 1920 a jingo lobby was organized in Washington in which the moving spirit was the Military Training Camps Association of the United States. The name described the organization. We will talk about it later. It was composed largely of business men. This lobby succeeded in amending the defense act to provide for and finance both the C. M. T. C. and the R. O. T. C.

Both Have Grown. In the meantime both organizations have grown year by year. The congressional appropriation has had to be enlarged constantly. In 1925 congress set aside almost six million dollars for this work. The war department has created special sections of the service whose duties are confined to the new branches. The army has built up a large and busy publicity service to propagandize for military training.

In its program of extension of military service the war department has had the fullest co-operation from large corporations and colleges largely subsidized by the same corporations. Many large industrial organizations are known to make it extremely unpleasant for youthful employees who are asked to go to the camps and who refuse. There are 83 colleges in the country in which military service in the R. O. T. C. is compulsory.

Paint Resy Pictures. But with a widespread system of propaganda in operation and with lively publicity in which "camp life" is painted in the rosiest hues for tired and bored working lads and students, it is necessary to use only a minimum of pressure to get recruits.

If they are disappointed in the camps or the drill squads of the R. O. A. C. the purpose has been served in any case and there are thousands of other lads to draw upon.

The adjutant-general of the army, Robert C. Davis, figures that the unorganized man power reserve of the country is over 16,000,000. There is plenty of material for the militarists to work on.

We will let America's arch-militarist speak for the camps. General John J. Pershing is quoted by the Military Training Camps Association as praising the benefits of civilian military training in the following words:

"It develops the physical vigor and manliness of our youth and

sharpens their mentality. It teaches self-discipline and respect for constituted authority. It encourages initiative and gives young men confidence in their abilities. The thought and the act of preparing for service increase their patriotism. Association with men from all walks of life emphasizes our democracy. We take the young man out of his local environment and extend his



NEWTON D. BAKER.

Secretary of War under the administration of the "War President," Wilson. It was during Baker's tenure of office that the militarists had things their own way while the conflict was on and laid the basis for the peace-time development of a systematically growing war-machine that has blossomed out, in part, as the Citizens' Military Training Corps and Reserve Officers' Training Corps attracting thousands of lads each year to drill for a future slaughter or duty as strike-breakers.

acquaintance to men from different localities. These experiences in a large sense supplement the home education and these men go back with expanded knowledge."

But General John J. Pershing and all other jingoes in the country know that these are not what the camps do or are expected to do. The general is talking above in the same terms that the writers attached to the publicity service of the army use in trying to "sell" the camp idea and student training to the youth.

In future articles we will reveal just how much of Pershing's glowing account is true and how much is mere propaganda. (Tomorrow: What is the C. M. T. C.)

## McKENNA IN DRAMATIC APPEAL TO SAVE BRITISH COAL UNION, "INJURY TO US, INJURY TO YOU"

(Continued from page 1)

that production is cheaper in some other country.

The peculiar marketing system for coal in England resulted in an intolerable swindle of the mine workers and of the general public. In order to keep the price of coal down, the miners, actuated by patriotism, made an agreement with the coal operators during the war to sell coal at an advance of only one dollar a ton over the price in 1914, and to base wages on that selling price. The coal companies indeed kept their word, and sold coal at a low price, but they sold to their own agents, who then resold at advances of two or three hundred per cent. This, and the treatment received by workers in the trenches, is reason enough for the unemployed miners not rushing now to join the army and navy, as the government has expected them to do. They fill the work houses first, or they starve first.

#### Owners Starve Children.

There is much actual starvation in England now. In sanguinary war, women and children are non-combatants; in industrial war they are the greatest sufferers, and in the British coal strike especially, the owners and the government are deliberately concentrating against them all their forces. They are using every means to shut off public relief from the families, and are stopping the distribution of milk to school children.

"Fourteen-day notices are being given to vacate houses," said McKenna, "and if the houses are not vacated, the bailiffs throw everyone and everything out of them. Meetings are interfered with if in the opinion of the police sedition may result from them. There is no country where there is more slavery and brutality than in England today, during the coal strike."

#### Accidents For All.

McKenna described briefly the hard life, the long hours spent by the miner going from the entrance of the pit to the working place, and the terrible accident rate, "one-fifth of all the miners are injured each year, which means that either all the miners are injured every five years, or some are so unlucky as to be injured more than once during a period of five years."

The speaker referred to the meeting of miners' representatives with owners last week, and stated: "The employers demanded surrender. I am proud of my colleagues that they did

not surrender. If we get relief from the working class of America, we will never surrender. And it is your fight as much as ours. Make no mistake about it; capitalism is international. An injury to one is an injury to all. We are meeting with good response in America."

Anton Johannsen, of the Chicago Federation of Labor and especially in charge of McKenna's tour in the Middle West, stated that the representatives of the British miners would be around Chicago addressing many union meetings until August 29, when he would visit Typographical Union No. 16, which would that day take a vote on giving a thousand dollars for relief to the British miners. On Friday, said Johannsen, the Flat Janitors' Union gave a thousand dollars for relief, and a hundred more for McKenna's personal expenses. The Printers' Union, German local, in Chicago on Tuesday took about two minutes to vote the British miners a thousand dollars. And so it goes. All local unions who want to learn the facts should ask the Chicago Federation of Labor for a speaker and all unionists qualified to speak should get in touch with the Chicago Federation.

## Rangel, Cline and Comrades Released by Texas Governor

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tion of neutrality laws carries with it a penalty of at most not more than one year. But in an atmosphere of bitter prejudice against Mexicans, they received life imprisonment.

Alvaro Obregon, while president of Mexico, appealed for their release. The National Legislature of Mexico, the Mexican Federation of Labor, the governor of Mexico City and leading public men of Mexico have appealed similarly. Samuel Gompers, the convener of the American Federation of Labor, scores of working class organizations throughout the country here, the Farmers' Union of Texas, and the International Labor Defense have repeatedly gone on record for their speedy release.

The six men had already served their minimum sentence some time ago. Their release will be welcomed by all fighters for Mexican freedom and by progressive labor forces in America.

## CLOTHING UNION SETTLES WITH 131 EMPLOYERS

### Police Arrest Scores of Strike Pickets

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 22.—An

other break in the ranks of the industrial council of the cloak manufacturers' association was viewed by striking cloakmakers' leaders as pre-empting a general defection from the council's attitude of non-negotiation on the union demands as a settlement basis. The industrial council member breaking away and inviting expulsion from council membership was the Youthmade company, 225 West 35th street, employing 40 workers.

The company settled on union terms and other industrial council manufacturers are expected to follow, despite claims by council officials that a vote among its members shows a large majority in favor of refusing to treat with the union.

131 Settlements. The settlement committee announced six settlements, bringing the total settlements to 131, involving 5,000 strikers who have returned to work guaranteed 36 weeks work per year, a 10 per cent increase in wages, the 40-hour week and limitation of contractors.

Sixty arrests were made in the garment zone, Capt. Carmody of the West 30th street station still pursuing his policy of wholesale arrests. In Jefferson Market court, the sentences meted out were pretty evenly divided, about 20 pickets being freed on charges of loitering, 20 fined \$2 or \$3.

## WORKERS PARTY NOMINATES FOR NEXT ELECTION

### Some States Have Labor Party Tickets

While in some sections of the country there is a sufficiently developed movement for a labor party to make unnecessary the placing of a separate ticket in the field by the Workers (Communist) Party, in a number of states, conventions of the Workers (Communist) Party have been called and tickets chosen to represent its demands.

#### N. Y. Candidates.

In New York, Benjamin Gitlow is the Workers (Communist) Party candidate for governor while the following have been picked to run in various congressional district elections: Harry Winitzky, 12th; Charles Krumboltz, 13th; Alex Trachtenberg, 14th; M. J. Olgin, 15th; Edward Landgren, 16th; and Bert Wolfe, 19th district.

#### Chicago Convention.

The Chicago party convention placed in nomination J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, for U. S. senator; Edward L. Doty, organizer of the Negro plumbers, for congress, 1st district; Mathilde Kalousek for congress, 6th district; and Samuel T. Hammersmark for congress, 7th district.

Altho no state ticket was placed in the field at the Cleveland party convention John Fromholtz, John Brahlin and Israel Amter were picked as candidates for congress from Ohio districts.

#### Petition in Michigan.

In Michigan, the Workers (Communist) Party filed nomination petitions containing more than 5,000 names endorsing the candidacy of William Reynolds for governor. William Mollehuizer, Harry Kishner and D. C. Holden were named to make the run for congress.

## 10,000 CHEER WEISBORD SLAP AT MILL HEAD

(Continued from page 1)

ment as that made public by Colonel Johnson."

Robt. W. Dunn of the Civil Liberties Union told the strikers of the evils of company unionism and Alfred Wagenknecht of the Strike Relief Committee was given a round of applause when he said Weisbord was a watch-dog.

#### More Police Terror.

The United Front Committee issued a further statement yesterday charging police brutality. Weisbord, in his speech, declared that the police are instituting a new reign of terror. Two policemen were charged with being drunk on duty at the mills and beating strikers indiscriminately.

W. Jett Lauck, chairman of the committee organizing the new A. F. of L. textile union in Passaic following the agreement of Weisbord to withdraw as soon as a union is built strong enough to carry on the fight, issued a statement today in which he expressed regret at Col. Johnson's action.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT

## "Let's Go!" Call to All American Labor in Drive For British Strike Aid

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

### "LET'S GO!"

Those two words ought to be on the lips of every worker in the United States in support of the relief campaign for the striking British coal miners.

It must be said that the workers on this side of the Atlantic have hardly started in their fight to help their 1,200,000 struggling comrades in England.

"Let's Go!" declared Anton Johannsen, who is directing the drive locally for the Chicago Federation of Labor. It was in the federation offices. He was speaking to Paul McKenna, member of the British Miners' Federation. It was early Saturday afternoon. They were ready to start on their daily round of local union meetings in the Chicago district.

But Paul McKenna, with Anton Johannsen and the few others who are working with them, constitute but a very small company to reach all of organized labor even in the Chicago district. Similar drives in other sections of the country, in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and St. Louis must fall equally short of the desired goal. The whole labor movement, from the grizzled veteran of many struggles to the rawest apprentice must say, "Let's go!" And say it with determination.

"We are going to get from \$40,000 to \$50,000 out of Chicago," declared Johannsen to THE DAILY WORKER. The campaign will no doubt result in that amount being raised. It looks like a good sum. But it ought to be greater, when it is considered that more than a million miners are on strike on the other side, and that they have millions of dependents, women and children starving for want of food.

The Flat Janitors' Union voted \$1,000 while the Theatrical Stage Employers' Union, No. 2, gave \$300. These two donations are a challenge to hundreds of other local unions that ought to do as well or better.

McKenna is going to stay over until next Sunday to appear before the monthly meeting of the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16. It is understood that the printers will vote \$1,000. It is also learned that the printers have about \$100,000 in their treasury. Under these circumstances the \$1,000 is not such a large sum. Better make it larger.

McKenna starts tonight on another week's drive thru the Chicago local unions. Every member of the unions listed below ought to turn out and give the spokesman of British labor an enthusiastic greeting. Then vote the largest possible sum in aid of the cause that brought him to the United States. The meetings are as follows:

Monday, August 23rd.  
Carpenters, No. 181, 2040 West North Ave.  
Printers, No. 5, (German Local) 1457 Clybourn Ave.  
Painters, No. 147, 19 W. Adams St.  
Carpenters, No. 21, Harrison and Crawford.  
Carpenters, No. 70, 2705 W. 83th street.  
Carpenters, No. 419, 1457 Clybourn Ave. German Local.

Tuesday, August 24th.  
Hod Carriers, No. 6, 814 W. Harrison St. (German).  
Meat Cutters, No. 546, 175 West Washington St.  
Plumbers, No. 130, 47-49 North Ogden Ave.

## CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)  
erary puffs for the rule of the blackshirts, the Italians have not enough to eat and Mussolini has issued a decree forbidding travel, even inside the country, except in case of pure necessity. Adding injury to insult he declares spaghetti illegal. The only remarkable thing about Mussolini's regime is that he still lives.

THERE is no truth in the rumor that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers intends to quit the banking business. As a matter of fact the union officials have under consideration the opening of another bank in New York and one on the west coast. This is the kind of trade unionism that is dear to the heart of the capitalists, the kind that fools the workers into thinking they will free themselves from wage slavery by becoming capitalists. A few labor leaders do, the workers pay and pay.

#### New York: Take Notice!

A very important membership meeting of all housewife party members and section and sub-section organizers on women's work will be held Tuesday, August 26th, at 8:00 p. m., at 108 E. 14th Street, New York. All must be present.—William W. Westinghouse, district secretary District No. 4.

#### Get your bundles for your meetings!

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## CALVIN COOL TO POWERS' CONFAB ON WORLD COURT

### Democrat Snoophound at Geneva Keyhole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The

meeting of the powers in Geneva ten days hence to decide whether they can swallow the American reservations on the world court is engaging considerably more attention in Washington than is apparent on the surface.

The United States did not favor the conference, and made that fact plain in declining to send an official representative to attend. But there will be unofficial observers aplenty at Geneva, not the least of whom will be Senator Swanson (D.), of Virginia, who fathered the reservations and who shared with Senator Lenroot (R.), of Wisconsin the leadership that put the court thru the senate.

#### Stationary Vacationing.

Senator Swanson is ostensibly on a vacation trip to Europe, nearly all of which he is spending at Geneva. There is a good deal of speculation in Washington as to whether his presence at Geneva during the conference is with the blessing of the disapproval of the administration.

#### Unofficial Watchers.

There will be regular American diplomats at Geneva, too, altho entirely "unofficially," but it is likely that if the powers want enlightenment on the reservations it will be to Senator Swanson they will turn rather than the spokesmen for the state department.

#### Issue is Unwelcome.

From a purely political viewpoint, the conference comes at an inopportune time, too, for the world court is an issue in several senatorial elections. It is one of the chief issues in Wisconsin, for example, where the administration is backing Senator Lenroot against the LaFollette organization. For the powers to meet in the midst of an American congressional campaign, directing attention away from the court and perhaps arousing controversial discussion, is not particularly pleasing to administration officials.

## CLERICALS AND LANDHOLDERS IN NEW PARTY

(Continued from page 1)

family" in connection with the conspiracy.

#### MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22.—The

provincial government of Jalisco has notified all teachers in the public schools that they must signify in writing by August 25 their support of and intention to obey the law prohibiting religious instruction in the public schools.

#### Mexican K. C. Against Intervention.

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 22.—The Mexican order of the Knights of Columbus is not in favor of American intervention in Mexico. It was stated here by Edelmiro Traslosheros and Francisco Arrieta, delegates to the recent Philadelphia convention of the order who are returning to Mexico.

The delegates stated that they did not represent the Mexican clergy at Philadelphia. The Mexican order has never requested the intervention of the United States government in matters at issue between the church and state, they said.

#### Expect Estrada's Release.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 20.—The release on bail of Gen. Enrique Estrada and his army of 150, mobilized for a thwarted attack on Tijuana, was expected today. U. S. Commissioner Ryan said that he had been informed that several of the eleven leaders are prepared to furnish bail.

## ILLINOIS MAY ENJOY ANOTHER PRISON SCANDAL

It's an ill wind that does not change. So said Sheriff Hoffman when Thomas Ivers, alias Sullivan, implicated a former warden of Joliet penitentiary in the recent attempted break of several prisoners from Cook county jail, which is one of the county institutions under the supervision of Sheriff Hoffman.

Ivers says that Former Warden Whitman of Joliet permitted his escape on payment of \$1,200. After the money changed hands the prisoner was allowed to leave the jail with visitors.

#### Tact or Fable.

Shortly afterwards Ivers was re-arrested. He demanded his money back and received a check for \$1,200 from Whitman. Whether this is a fact or a fable remains to be proved.

Whitman was a ward of Len Small, and Sheriff Hoffman is a member of the Crow-Barrett faction of the G.

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## MAC DONALD ASKS MINE RELIEF IN LETTER TO U. S.

### Lost Message Turns Up to Foretell George

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON — The text of ex-Premier MacDonald's letter answering Premier Baldwin's recent message to America regarding the British coal strike was published here today. The letter was sent by Ramsay MacDonald from Lissmouth, Scotland, on Friday to Dr. Marion Phillips, secretary of the Miners' Women's Relief Association, who had asked him to write it. But it was wrongly addressed, so that it did not reach Dr. Phillips until today.

#### First Refused.

At first Mr. MacDonald declined to write it, which was the reason why "Emperor" Cook, the miners' leader, said last week that Mr. MacDonald would not write a reply to Premier Baldwin, but that David Lloyd George would.

The MacDonald letter is addressed to Miss Wilkinson, a member of the Parliament, now in America trying to raise funds for the families of the striking coal miners. It reads:

#### Wide-Spread Distress.

"You and your colleagues have my best wishes for the success of your mission to America on behalf of our locked-out miners' wives and children. No one who knows our mining districts doubts the distress in which our miners' dependents are.

"It is true that, owing to the fine response to appeals for funds made by the women of our labor movement and by the miners' leaders, a strenuous fight has been made against actual starvation.

#### Government Starving Children.

"This contest with hunger has also been helped by the feeding of school children by some of our education authorities and by the assistance given by the poor law authorities.

"But, as the lock-out lasts, slowly and cruelly distress of a heart-rending kind invades our homes. With the connivance of the government, public relief is being drastically curtailed.

#### Says Authorities Have Cut Relief.

"Some poor-law authorities are refusing help to the miners' dependents; others are cutting down the scales of relief to inhuman standards, and the education authorities are limiting their feeding operations.

"Starvation is pushing us back, and further help is urgently needed to prevent this great fight for human standards of life and economic justice becoming an abiding tragedy to the miners' wives and little ones. Statements to the contrary, by whomsoever made, are but part of the mine-owners' attempt to reduce the miner to subjection by the slow starvation of his family.

#### Appeals To America.

"I know that an appeal made to the kindly heart of America has always met with a generous response.

"Your voice in this mission is the voice of women and children in dire need, and I have enough good friends among the American people who know that I would not have written this unless I was convinced both as to the justice of the cause and the need of the appeal."

#### Suits Hit Ex-Kaiser.

DRESDEN, Aug. 22. — Suits have been filed here against the ex-kaiser and his wife, Princess Hermine, by Katherine Muller, a woman healer. The plaintiff seeks the costs of a four months cure of Prince Ferdinand, son of Princess Hermine, who she says suffered from a linguistic defect. The costs have been disputed. The case is set for trial on Sept. 29.

277,290 Unemployed in Germany. BERLIN, Aug. 22. — The National Labor Office announces that there are still 277,290 unemployed workers in the city of Berlin.

## Feed British Miners' Wives and Kiddies!

"If we can only get sufficient assistance to save the women and children from starvation we will win this great struggle," declared Paul McKenna, National Board member of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, to the Milwaukee Central Trades and Labor Council in appealing for aid to the striking British miners.

## Germany Trying to Buy Towns Given Belgium at Versailles



Negotiations are proceeding between the former belligerents, Germany and Belgium, for the purchase by the former of Eupen and Malmédy, border towns formerly belonging to Germany. These towns were ceded to Belgium by the treaty of Versailles. The Germans are taking advantage of the condition of the Belgian franc to make the deal. France is protesting vigorously.

## French Cabinet Plans to Restrict Imports and Use of Products

PARIS, Aug. 22. — The French cabinet has adopted a series of restrictions on the import and consumption of commodities, which will practically place the French people on "war rations," according to reports leaking out. The measures themselves yet being held in close secrecy.

Foincaré is expected to announce the details today, however. The premier would not comment on the scheduled conversations with the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon, whose "vacation trip" has turned out to be closely connected with the debt settlements. Mellon is soon due in Paris. He previously had a talk with Mussolini, fascist premier of Italy.

#### War Bread for Italians.

ROME, Aug. 22. — King Victor Emmanuel has signed a decree forbidding the use of white flour in the manufacture or sale of bread, cakes or pastry and its use in private homes. The decree is effective September 15.

## WOOD VETOES REFERENDUM ON INDEPENDENCE

### Filipinos to Pass Bill Despite Governor

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 22. — Governor General Leonard A. Wood, has again vetoed the bill for a referendum unanimously presented to him by the Filipino legislature. This is the second bill of this kind that Wood has vetoed.

Prominent men here have publicly protested against General Wood's action, branding him as a tool of the reactionary forces in the United States that desire to maintain their hold on the Philippines. Everywhere in Manila one hears protests against this latest act of public expression on the part of the governor general.

The bill will be returned to the legislature where it will undoubtedly be re-adopted over Wood's veto, as every representative and senator is pledged to work for independence. A campaign is under way to bring pressure to bear on Coolidge urging him to sign the bill permitting the plebiscite in the islands. According to the constitution and the powers granted to the president by a long series of usurpations he has the authority to grant the referendum.

The bill that Wood vetoed provides for a referendum vote of the Filipino people on the issue of immediate independence.

Col. Carmel A. Thompson has not expressed himself to date on the veto of the referendum bill, as the president's representative is shrewdly avoiding all direct pronouncements on the independence question. He hides under the cloak of being an economic investigator and tries to impress on the Filipinos the need for permitting U. S. capital to exploit the island treasures.

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## I. L. D. PROTESTS IMPRISONMENT OF POLISH WORKERS

### Demands General Am- nesty for 7,000 Jailed

A cablegram to the prime minister of Poland protesting against the continued imprisonment of workers and peasants for political or economic opinions and demanding the granting of general amnesty has just been despatched by International Labor Defense.

BARTEL, PRIME MINISTER, WARSAW, POLAND. IN THE NAME OF TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND MEMBERS, reads the cablegram, WE DEMAND GENERAL AMNESTY FOR SIX THOUSAND POLITICAL PRISONERS WHO FOUGHT FOR CAUSE OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS.

INTL. LABOR DEFENSE, James P. Cannon, Secy., Frightful Picture.

Reliable reports from Poland paint a frightful picture of the persecution of workers and peasants and national minorities in that country. Upward of seven thousand of these are now in Polish prisons for no other reason than their political or economic beliefs and activities. The Polish dictator Pilsudski has merely continued the policies of the old regime in this question.

An Inter-Party Secretariat for the struggle for general amnesty in Poland, representing a number of radical and liberal parties in the Polish Sejm (parliament) has been formed to centralize the demand for general amnesty which is the desire of the great majority of the Polish population. Friends and sympathizers in all countries have been urged to express their opinion and demand of the Polish government the immediate freedom of the imprisoned thousands.

Nation-Wide Campaign. International Labor Defense, it is announced is beginning a nation-wide campaign of protest in behalf of the imprisoned workers and peasants. Efforts are being made to secure a cablegram of protest from leading writers, artists, public men and liberal and radical individuals of all shades of opinion. Petition blanks are also being circulated throughout the country demanding general amnesty in Poland and scores of resolutions of a similar nature have already been adopted by workers' organizations and gatherings in all parts of the United States.

Pilsudski Bragging Fails to Bring Down the Cost of Living

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 22. — All of the bragging on the part of the Pilsudski supporters that the zloty would be stabilized and the cost of living brought closer to the wage level, has been in vain. The cost of living continues to rise.

No increase in business is noted in Poland except in the Silesian coal fields. At present these mines are sending out large shipments of coal to England.

The Jewish minorities from Brest-Litvsk to Vilna are faced with a hard winter and possible starvation. The government has ignored all protests of these minorities against existing evils and thrown aside all proposals made by these minorities for the protection of these minorities.

Cleveland Public Forum Starts Its Open-Air Meetings

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22. — The Cleveland public forum has begun a series of meetings on the public square which will be held regularly every Friday evening until October 1 when indoor meetings will start.

The first meeting was addressed by Carl Hacker, secretary of the Cleveland Local of International Labor Defense, his subject being "International Labor Defense and the Sacco-Vanzetti Case."

Altho it rained during the early part of the evening and during a part of the meeting an audience of about 200 listened to what the speaker had to say.

Lundin-Small Gang to Run Robertson for Chicago's Mayor

The Lundin-Small gang in the open-shop republican party have declared their intention of running Dr. John Dill Robertson, who was implicated in the school graft quiz under Mayor William Hale Thompson's administration, for mayor of Chicago on the February primaries.

The Deeneen group, which worked in conjunction with the Lundin-Small combination in the April 18 primaries, is dissatisfied with the Lundin-Small choice. Both the Deeneen and the Lundin-Small groups are not able to nominate candidates independently. It is expected that both groups will agree on some compromise candidate.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

## JAMES W. GERARD, FORMER AMBASSADOR, GETS N. Y. STATE JOB



JAMES W. GERARD.

One of America's foremost jingoes and former ambassador to Germany, has been chosen by Gov. Smith of New York to represent the "public" on a commission to investigate industrial relations between "labor" and "capital."

## UNIFICATION OF STREET CAR AND 'L' IS DISCUSSED

### Magnates and the City Council Confer

The unification of the surface, elevated and the construction of subway lines was discussed at a stormy meeting of the transportation committee of the Chicago council, executives of the surface and elevated lines and the bankers financially interested in these companies.

Samuel Insull, chairman of the board of the "L" lines; Leonard A. Busby, president of the Chicago City Railway company; James M. Sheehan, spokesman for Henry A. Blair, president of the Chicago Surface Lines; Frank O. Wetmore of the First National Bank; Melvin A. Traylor, First Trust and Savings Bank; Eugene Stevens, Illinois Merchants' Trust company; John R. Blount, Illinois Merchants' Trust company, and A. W. Harris, Harris Trust company.

The city was represented by Mayor Dever, Corporation Counsel Busch, and members of the city council committee on local transportation. Ald. Joseph B. McDonough (13th), chairman of the committee, presided.

James Sheehan on behalf of Blair stated that no talk of unification of the transportation lines and the building of subways could be considered nor could there be any agreement on an ordinance contract until the state legislature had changed its laws on transportation giving the traction lines more power.

Samuel Insull was put on record as favoring the discussion of a corporate merger or operating the unification with a change of transfers and stated he was willing to consider any subway plan that would bring "reasonable returns."

Members of the city council at various times clashed with these traction magnates. It is expected that some traction ordinance will be submitted to the voters in the coming elections.

Coney Island Concert for Passaic Strikers Will Be Held Aug. 28

NEW YORK, Aug. 22. — Ben Gold, president of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union of New York City, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, announces another great stride for the progress of the milk and bread fund concert for the Passaic strikers' children, which is to be held at the Coney Island Stadium, August 28.

During the past four weeks more than \$6,000 has been collected for this affair. The Furriers' relief committee was organized to take care of all donations, and it reports that \$15,000 is expected before the month is over.

"Ty" Cobb Assails Baseball Magnate for Vicious Attack

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22. — Accusing Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Senators, with inspiring local sport writers to attack him, Ty Cobb, manager of the Detroit Tigers, wrote an open letter to Griffith, in which he described the Washington magnate as "a vicious gentleman," and declared he was "guilty of prevarication."

Griffith, it is stated, accused Cobb of holding up a game.

Five dollars will renew your sub for a year, if you send it in before August 15.



This Farmers Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

## FARMERS DEAL HARD BLOW BY CAPITALIST LAW

### Producers Lose When Cannery Goes Broke

ASHLAND, Wis.—(FP)—Farmers here have been stung again by capitalist law and they are not going to forget it. A legal quirk, which they as producers knew nothing about, cost 19 farmers losses up to \$200 apiece.

The Northern Canneries, to which they took their peas, went bankrupt. Farmers had co-operated to the utmost with this outside concern, delivering their peas without asking cash. The concern suddenly shut down.

Stunned by the sudden wiping out of the market for their crops, they prepared to file their claims in bankruptcy court for a share of what was left. Legal advice from Superior, seat of the bankruptcy court, was to the effect that the farmers' claims were unsecured, whereas there were \$135,000 of secured claims ahead of them and the farmers would not get a cent.

"We consider it a waste of time and money to file your claims," they were advised.

Farmers wonder why their peas, without which the cannery never would have been built at all, are unsecured while all sorts of other claims are preferred and secured.

At Ladysmith, another community near here where the Fame Canning Co. has a cannery, farmers are aroused over the company's alleged business methods. Farmers say the company compels them to cut the crop so early that they don't get enough to pay for the labor and seed, nor as much as was agreed upon by the company.

The company's excuse is that labor laws interfere with profits. They maintain that labor in the canneries is not injurious to people who are under age. They imply that if they could work child labor to the limit, they could give the farmer more for his peas.

The difference between gross farm income and expenses is \$5,603,000, which represents the net farm income for the year. But \$2,524,000,000 of this net income was in the form of food and fuel consumed by the farmers themselves. So the farmers' net cash income shrinks to \$3,079,000,000.

The net farm income of \$5,603,000,000, including the farm products consumed on the farms, gives the average farm family a net return of \$879. This is all that was available for the farm operator's capital, labor and

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORT FINDS FARMERS' INCOME IS SHRUNKEN

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

A gain of \$24 in the average of the average American farmer for the farm year 1925-26 still leaves him far short of the wages paid in industry, according to the U. S. department of agriculture. The department finds that after allowing for a conservative interest return on the farmer's investment the average farm family earned only \$648 for its labor and management.

The farmer's pay, the department says, is still nearly 30% below that of 1919-20. In the same period the average wage paid in manufacturing industry has fallen about 10 per cent.

#### Gross Income Figures.

The department estimates the gross income from agriculture in 1925-26 at \$12,415,000,000 compared with \$12,003,000,000 in 1924-25. An increase of about 4 per cent. The 1925-26 total is made up of \$9,891,000,000 cash income from sales of farm products and \$2,524,000,000, the value placed on food and fuel produced and consumed on the farms.

The gross income includes \$3,577,000,000 for dairy and poultry products, \$2,745,000,000 for meat animals, \$1,682,000,000 from the cotton crop, \$1,625,000,000 from fruits and vegetables and \$1,585,000,000 for grains. According to the department, increased income from potatoes, dairy products and meat animals more than offset declines from grains and cotton.

Out of the gross income, says the department, farmers paid \$6,812,000,000, including \$1,215,000,000 wages to hired labor, \$3,079,000,000 for products and services of other industries, repairs and maintenance of buildings and equipment; \$635,000,000 taxes; \$1,127,000,000 rent on property rented from non-operators, and \$758,000,000 interest on mortgages and other indebtedness held by non-operators.

#### Net Cash Shrinks.

The difference between gross farm income and expenses is \$5,603,000,000, which represents the net farm income for the year. But \$2,524,000,000 of this net income was in the form of food and fuel consumed by the farmers themselves. So the farmers' net cash income shrinks to \$3,079,000,000.

The net farm income of \$5,603,000,000, including the farm products consumed on the farms, gives the average farm family a net return of \$879. This is all that was available for the farm operator's capital, labor and

management. It compares with \$965 in 1924-25.

#### Tribute to Capital.

The department's figures show the farmer's tribute to capital in the form of rent and interest amounted to \$1,885,000,000, exceeding by \$940,000,000 the amount paid in wages to hired labor. This toll exacted by the landlord and money lender was three more than half again as large as the farm wage bill. And the figure does not include the tribute to industrial capital in the form of profits on the industrial products purchased by farmers.

#### No Ground for Hope.

Prospects for the current year at best the farmer has no ground for hope that his situation will improve. The July 29 report of the department shows farm prices falling. They have already reached a level 14 points below July a year ago. The highest declines compared with last July are found in grains and cotton. The department gives the following figures showing the prices of various farm products in terms of their averages in the period 1909-1914 as 100 per cent:

Index of farm prices 1925 1926  
Grains ..... 152% 128%  
Fruits & vegetables ..... 178 195  
Meat animals ..... 148 152  
Dairy & poultry ..... 134 131  
Cotton & Cotton seed, 186 126  
Unclassified ..... 88 81

All groups ..... 149% 135%  
The purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural products in June fell to 87 per cent, compared with a pre-war 100 per cent and the department figures indicate that July will show another drop to 85 per cent.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## "CROP-GRABBING" IS PRECARIOUS PROFESSION IN EASTERN MONTANA

(From The Producers News, Plentywood, Mont.)

"Oscar Collins got Castor Oiled" was the news that spread like wildfire over Eastern Montana the first of this week. Everywhere men laughed and when they heard the particulars of the event exclaimed, "Served Him Right!" John McKee, the notorious crop grabber, was the only one who felt sorry for the purged ex-shepherd who wound up his career as an emergency man for foreign loan sharks.

Oscar and "Apple Tree" Enter Lands According to an affidavit written by Onstad and Greer and signed and sworn to by Collins, he (Collins) went out to Melvin Granrud's place near Raymond to take possession of a place where the period of redemption has not yet expired but where a notorious Glendive judge, named Lieper issued a writ "of assistance" ordering the occupier of his land and putting the company represented by McKee into possession. Collins was representing McKee and in company with a Plentywood character named "Apple Tree" Johnson entered into possession of Granrud's farm. Granrud has a good crop on which McKee has been casting longing eyes for some time.

Barnhouse Castigates Scab. About 3 p. m. on Saturday 50 or 60 farmers gathered on the Granrud farm and accosting Collins inquired of him who sent him out there and what he was doing. He answered that he was representing McKee and that he was taking possession of the place for the Plentywood shark and was receiving pay therefore. He then started to give the assembled farmers a "snake in the grass" talk. He said he was there in pursuance of law, etc. "You are a liar," said Ulysses Grant Barnhouse of Comertown. "You know there is no law to deprive a man of his place during the period of redemption. This law has been in effect 400 years and it does not come with good grace from a man like you, Oscar, who took advantage of this redemption law yourself to deprive an old neighbor of his homestead. You have lived amongst the people assembled here today and they put into office and fed you when you needed it and now you come around here and try to scab on them and take the bread out of the mouths of their children."

Hold Their Noses. It is understood that Collins kept very close to his house the night the dose was administered. He was seen on the streets and in the pool halls next day and it was noticeable that several persons held their noses between thumbs and forefingers when they passed by him. Collins states that he will go back to Granrud's place again and appeared before Judge Paul Thursday afternoon and applied for a permit to carry concealed weapons. Several farmers laughed at this and said with a knowing wink that they would like to see him come on their land.

McKee Nervous. The Castor Oil remedy for crop grabbers was tried first in Montana

on Collins, as far as is known. It is said to be a very effective specific for anti-social crimes. McKee is said to be very uneasy and nervous since the crowd of irate farmers used this new weapon on one of his tools. Despite the writs given him by his friend Lieper, McKee has not been able to obtain possession of a single foreclosed place this summer.

#### Indignation.

There is widespread indignation amongst the farmers and business men that such attacks should be made on the tillers of the soil by insurance companies of such writs and a close watch is being kept on judges who come in here and set law and justice at naught so that outsiders may grab the crops of the people. It is now certain that every judge who issues such orders will have to make an accounting to the people when he stands for election. The truth will be given to the public about the biased tools of the loan sharks sitting on the bench just as it is now given the people about the legislators who voted against the bank guarantee law.

All the respectable lawyers in Plentywood and vicinity have ceased talking for interference with people during their period of redemption. There is a widespread sentiment that anyone who interferes with the right of the farmer to reap his crop in peace is an enemy of the community and should be treated as such.

#### William Owen Dies.

William Owen, 63, one of the "old school" of the legitimate stage, and once nationally famous for his portrayal of "Shylock" in the merchant of Venice, died at a hospital here today following a long illness.

Get an autographed copy of Red Cartoons by Fred Ellis and Robert Minor.

#### GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant  
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## CANVASSERS WANTED

The DAILY WORKER is in a position to make a good proposition to a limited number of canvassers in Chicago territory. Permanent position with good income. Telephone Monroe 4712 or any morning at 10 a. m. 1113 W. Washington Blvd.



# Workers (Communist) Party

## DISTRICT ONE PLACES SLATE IN NOMINATION

### enters the Massachusetts State Campaign

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BOSTON, Aug. 22.—District One of the Workers (Communist) Party has been placed in nomination for the coming election campaign in the state of Massachusetts. The following candidates: For U. S. senator, John J. Allam; for governor, Lewis Marks; for lieutenant governor, Albert Oddie; for attorney general, Max Lerner; for state treasurer, Winfield A. Dwyer; for state auditor, John McCarthy; for secretary, Emma P. Hutchins.

An active campaign will be waged in behalf of these candidates on the basis of a platform demanding: the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, repeal of the Watson-Parker bill and all similar anti-strike legislation, against infringement of the right of freedom of speech and assembly, for the freedom of political prisoners, nationalization of all large scale industry under workers' control.

Immediate reduction of the army and navy, full independence for the Philippines, work on public projects and financial relief for the unemployed, the reduction of present citizenship qualifications for the foreign-born, abolition of child labor, recognition and defense of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, division of the tariff and the taxation laws so as to lower the cost of living and place the burden of taxation upon the employers, and the abolition of all legislation discriminating against non-citizens.

Decision was made that this ticket be withdrawn in favor of a bona fide labor ticket, if such a ticket be organized.

## DISTRICT FIVE PLANS DAILY WORKER DRIVE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 22.—District Five, Workers (Communist) Party which during the national DAILY WORKER campaign occupied the second place in the contest, is now following up its good work with a special District DAILY WORKER drive, which is to begin Sept. 1 and end Nov. 7. Each shop or street nucleus is expected to secure at least 4 subs a member during the campaign.

The nucleus that will raise the highest percentage of their quota will choose a delegate to the next national convention of the party. The district will cover the expenses of this delegate. The comrades who will secure at least fifteen yearly subs will receive a set of three volumes of Capital by Karl Marx. The third prize a set of books will be given to the comrade who will secure at least ten yearly subs during the campaign.

Four yearly subscriptions to the Young Worker or three yearly subs to the Workers Monthly will be considered equal to one yearly sub for the DAILY WORKER. Smaller subs will be credited accordingly.

Each comrade is to be credited with subs secured personally, and no one is allowed to apply to his credit subs secured by someone else.

The decision to begin a special district drive for DAILY WORKER was reached by the district executive committee after a thorough analysis of the results of the national DAILY WORKER campaign which terminated recently. While the district did fairly well during that campaign, yet a survey of the situation shows that the field of prospective subscribers has hardly been touched in this district of coal and steel. It is expected that during the district drive the circulation of the DAILY WORKER will at least be doubled.

## ON TO A HALF MILLION!

Distribute a half million copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join" by the end of this year.

## TEN THOUSAND IN THE LAST WEEK!

### THE TOTAL SOLD

OF THE PAMPHLET BY C. E. RUTHENBERG

*The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join*

has been brought up to

**TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND COPIES**

### Distribute—

- A copy of the pamphlet to every worker in your shop
- A copy of the pamphlet to every worker in your neighborhood
- A copy of the pamphlet to every member of your local union
- A copy of the pamphlet to every member of your fraternal society or workers' club.

### DISTRIBUTE—

**HALF A MILLION COPIES**

TELL HALF A MILLION WORKERS WHAT OUR PARTY STANDS FOR!

Order from: NATIONAL OFFICE, WORKERS PARTY, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## Co-operative Section

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the THE DAILY WORKER.

## NEWS AND COMMENT

### THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

#### Chapter III.—Early Efforts.

IN this social soil, the first seeds of co-operative enterprise were planted. In some industries the truck system of robbery did not exist, or was not so prevalent as in others; hence poverty-stricken workers, by putting their coppers together to buy food in bulk and selling it amongst themselves, practiced the first forms of co-operative trading, thus avoiding exploitation at the point of distribution.

#### The Earliest Example of Distributive Co-operation.

It is only natural to assume, bearing in mind the proverbial Scottish character, that co-operation would germinate first in Scotland. And, in fact, the first co-operative society, of which we have any knowledge was the Govan Victualling Society, established in 1777. But the earliest example of distributive co-operation was provided by the Fenwick (Ayrshire) Weavers' Society, founded in 1871. This was a society adopting some of the old craft guild traditions. They, the weavers, were pledged as a primary function "to make good and sufficient work and exact neither higher nor lower prices than are accustomed in the town and parishes in the neighborhood." They were also bound to contribute at least quarterly "for poor's money." Later, some of the funds were utilized to buy reeds required by the weavers, thus relieving the individual members of the burden of purchasing these necessities of the trade. This, one of the earliest forms of collectively owned implements, is now extensively applied in agriculture and other forms of productive co-operation. In 1769 the Fenwick Weavers' made a further experiment. Some of the funds were used to purchase "virtualls." The virtualls were bought in bulk from the producer, and resold, at a price fixed as low as possible, to the members. The small margin of profit was used to cover interest on the money borrowed

from the funds, together with a small allowance to those who were buying and reselling the stock. In 1800 this part of the society's activity was discontinued owing to excessive and fluctuating prices, and aggravation of the Corn Laws.

#### Co-operative Flour Milling.

Other applications of co-operative effort were directed to the first necessities of flour-milling and bread-making. The Hull Anti-Mill Society was founded in 1795 by certain "poor inhabitants" to preserve themselves "from the invasions of covetous and mercenary men." It was a striking success. Then came Robert Owen's propaganda. "Two separate and important branches of social reform—the socialist legislation of the last fifty years on the one hand, and the Co-operative Movement on the other—sprang out of the teaching of Robert Owen" (B. Potter, Co-operative Movement in Great Britain).

#### Robert Owen and His Experiments.

Owen published the Economist in 1821, to advocate his views, and in the same year "The Co-operative and Economical Society," a propagandist body, was formed in London. The London Co-operative Society was founded in 1824, in pursuit of a realization of some of Owen's ideas. The United Trades Co-operative Journal, May 1st, 1830, reporting a speech referring to the general condition of the workers, says: "Sunk as they now were, they would continue to sink still lower in the scale of being, if a general effort was not made to protect themselves." As a result of a dispute with their employers, the dressers and dyers in 1831 set up a factory of their own, and the Voice of the People stated that it was a great success. That remarkable leader of his day, John Doherty, exhorted other workers to follow this example. In 1831 there were 313 societies pledged to Owenite aims. Others, objecting to Owen's secular opinions, were not committed to Owenism. By 1832 there were some 500 societies in existence, and also they all, with a few exceptions, failed, our knowledge of the difficulties to be met with makes this understandable.

Owen chiefly favored the idea of

## COOLIDGE WILL IGNORE LETTER FROM 'TIGER'

### Al's Snub to Labor Leaders Discussed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Coolidge will not reply to the Clemenceau letter according to the official spokesman employed by the president to sneak his views to the public. There is a general suspicion that the letter was inspired by the French government. The administration is determined to enforce payment of debts. This is considered a very useful club to hold over the heads of U. S. competitors.

The official spokesman intimated that Coolidge was on the point of lifting the embargo on the sale and transportation of arms to Mexico except to the government, several times during the past several months. In all probability Coolidge is using the embargo club as a weapon to force concessions from the Mexican government.

#### Politicians Buzzing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—The reported failure of Governor Al Smith of New York to keep a dining date with President Green of the A. F. of L. and other labor officials has caused considerable political buzzing around here.

The labor leaders will be luncheon guests of President Coolidge next Monday.

#### For Executive Meeting.

Green and his entourage are on the way to Montreal for an executive meeting at which the report to be made at the Detroit convention will be prepared. They had informal dinner with Governor Smith in Albany, but if reports are authentic a more formal dinner engagement was planned at which the governor failed to appear.

What happened in the meantime to disturb the relations between Smith

## "Anise" on Progress in the Soviet Union

The well-known journalist and author, Anna Louise Strong (Anise), is contributing from Russia a very interesting and informing series of articles to THE DAILY WORKER on "Life and Work in the Soviet Union." The first one begins today on page 6.

### Inspect Training Camp.

The labor leaders inspected the Citizens' Training Camp at Plattsburg at the invitation of Dwight F. Davis, secretary of war. The reactionary labor bureaucrats are as much interested in the war preparations of the capitalists as the capitalists themselves regardless of the fact that inevitably these military forces will be used against the workers when they seek to assert their right to what they produce.

The voting influence of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy is now on the market and both capitalist parties are bargaining for delivery.

#### Slush Does Not Bother Them.

In Illinois, the slush fund expose has not deterred regular republican leaders from continuing their support of Frank L. Smith, senatorial candidate. Anti-Small elements are suggesting an independent candidate but the regulars state this would only give the victory to the democrat Brennan who is also smeared with the Insull slush.

#### Rosenwald Against Smith.

Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the Sears Roebuck board of directors, advocated that Smith resign as Illinois senatorial nominee. It is quite possible that Smith will run and that the anti-Small element may support Brennan who only got \$15,000 of Insull funds. How they can reconcile this possible action with their denunciation of slush funds can only be explained by capitalist editors.

The labor leaders who supported Smith in the primaries have not yet withdrawn their endorsement.

necessaries, and the profit will form a common capital to be again laid out in the commodities most wanted. Thus we shall have two sources of accumulation—the weekly subscription, and the profit on articles sold. Suppose 200 persons thus unite, and subscribe each, a shilling a week, and by purchasing at their own store, produce a profit of £20 a week, they will accumulate at the rate of £30 a week, or £1,560 a year. . . . The Society will be able now to find work for some of its members, the whole produce of whose labor will be common property. . . . As the capital accumulates still further, it will employ all the members, and then the advantages will be considerable indeed. Every member of the society will work, there will be no idlers. All the property will be common property, there will be no pauperism or crime. When they live and have medical attendance at the common expense. When the capital has accumulated sufficiently, the Society may purchase land, live upon it, cultivate it themselves, and produce any manufactures they please, and so provide for all their wants of food, clothing and houses. The society will then be called a community.

#### Socialist Communities.

The two most interesting experiments in co-operative colonies were at Orbiston, near Hamilton, Lanarkshire, and Queenwood, Hampshire. Orbiston was commenced by Abram Combe in 1826, and £20,000 was sunk in the venture. The founder died, and after three years the "Old Adam" was sufficiently assertive to compel the "First Society of Adherents to Divine Revelation" to sell up. Owen was the first governor of Queenwood, and in his founding optimism had the letters "O. M."—Commencement of the Millennium—carved over the entrance to the main hall. After five years this also proved a failure.

One good purpose was, however, performed by these failures—they demonstrated the impossibility of establishing oases of communism in the desert of capitalism (altho Irish experiment at Ralahine (1831-1832) showed what working folk can accomplish if left to work out their own destinies). Owen, of course, had no real personal responsibility for these failures. He repeatedly warned co-operators against embarking on such schemes without sufficient capital and the right type of colonists. Yet he never doubted that co-operative colonies on a communistic basis were the cure for all social evils.

#### Dr. King and His Co-operative Plans.

Another outstanding pioneer, Dr. William King, of Brighton—whose work has, until recently, been largely ignored by the historians of the movement—inaugurated, in 1827, a Co-operative Society in Brighton. Its object was the ultimate foundation of a co-operative community. Between 1827-1830 he wrote and published The Co-operator to disseminate his views. The following is a typical extract: "We must form ourselves into a Society. . . . we must form a fund by weekly deposits; as soon as it is large enough, we must lay it out in various commodities, which we must place in a common store, from which all members must purchase their common

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## George Lansbury Addresses Open Letter of Thanks to Soviet Union Youth

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, August 21.—George Lansbury, old British revolutionist and editor of Lansbury's Weekly, has addressed the following interesting letter to a Russian journal for young Communists thanking them on behalf of British workers for their share in raising relief funds in the Soviet Union to help the striking miners of Britain:

Comrades, this brings to you love and best thanks from the miners and other workers in Britain for the great services you have rendered to the cause of labor throughout the world by your magnificent collections and subscriptions to help them in their struggle with the capitalists. You who are young in Russia are living in a great time. Your nation, after long centuries of oppression, has overthrown the autocracy and entrusted you with the glorious task of building a new and nobler civilization. This means lots of hard, very hard work; it cannot be done in a day. Therefore you must learn and practice discipline; you must at all times understand that the cause of socialism is of more importance than anything else in the world. Your fathers were taught to worship the czars; today you must worship, not by kneeling to a shrine, but by doing your day's work efficiently, loyally, and with good heart.

#### Work Only Begun.

Do you think that because you have got the Soviet government in power, nothing is needed from you. You are the youth of Russia, and more is needed from you than from anyone else—because all the future is in your hands. Therefore, comrades, in sending you this short message from an old British worker in the cause of socialism, I ask you to be worthy your great opportunity. Tens of thousands of Russians lived and fought and died; some in exile in the mines of Siberia, others left their bones on the roadside of that terrible road along which, chained together, marched the beloved comrades whose work and sacrifice made possible the glorious days of March and October, 1917. It is your destiny to keep alive the memory of their heroic deeds not merely in pictures and stat-

uary, but in life itself—that is, by getting more and more knowledge, economic, ethical, and social, and using your knowledge for the service of each other. In Britain we talk of the common good. We mean by that all of us working together to bring to the use and service of each other all the things in life that all of us need. There is just one other thing. Never forget that our work, the work of socialists, will never be finished till we have abolished ignorance and all poverty, both of mind and body, from our midst. We must never allow an improvement in our condition to make us careless about others, however ignorant and those others may seem to be. True life is life that is shared.

Most of you who read this have given up faith in old religions. There is one thing taught which all socialists must accept: you who have most knowledge, you who are gifted, you who are strong in mind and body, must, because of these great gifts, be greater servants of the people. You must bring your personal gifts, whatever form these take, and give them to the service of all your fellow men and women the world over.

#### Our Lenin.

Our great Lenin—I call him ours because, tho he was born in Russia, his whole work and life was given to the workers of the world—never stood aloof from the poor and ignorant; when in power he never forgot he was there to serve the people, and if you would respect and revere his memory try to do so by being impersonal and full of the spirit of social service. Good luck to you all! Keep the Red Flag flying! Hurrah for the workers of all countries! Hurrah for the Workers' International Republic of the World!

## Y. W. L. School at Winchendon, Mass.

By H. PETERS.

LAKE DENNISON, Winchendon, Mass., was one of the places where the resolution, "To give the young workers an education" was put into practice. After much work and financial sacrifice by the members of the Workers' Party, the school was opened July 16 at the shores of Lake Dennis, Winchendon, Mass.

The students became immediately acquainted with each other and the daily routine, compiled by the instructors, was put into practice: 7 a. m., the breakfast bell is rung. From 7:30 to 8:30 breakfast is served. The basic subject the first three weeks, economics, and the last two, the activities of the Y. W. L. was from 9 to 10. Then from 10 to 11 the students, divided in three study circles, would read, discuss and prepare their lessons for the following day. Again, at 11, was the basic subject, which was the first three weeks economics and the last two weeks American history. At 12 o'clock was the grand rush for dinner. Then from 1 to 2 we had current events, in which we sometimes had real fiery debates. Lastly, from 2 to 3, was the public speaking hour. This proved to be a very embarrassing hour to many of the students the first weeks, but gradually the students became accustomed to such procedure and the embarrassment changed to interest and liking in many cases.

An interesting part of this program was the soap box speaking. This gave the impatient listeners a wonderful opportunity to play k. k. k. by hurling annoying questions at the speaker, and in turn gave the speaker a chance to experience reality, and act accordingly. This ended the program of the day.

Do not think, comrade readers, however, that the remaining day amounted to naught. Plenty of activities more than filled the day, such as preparing for debates, holding student body, student council or other meetings, preparing for picnics, and so forth.

The last week of the school kept the students very busy in preparing the program for the closing night of the school, and also in editing the school paper, The Red Rebel. Besides the school work and the activities, a few of which I have described, sports were in important factor. Swimming was ideal. A fine football team was organized which won every game but one. Track, jumping, shotput, and countless other sports were organized.

Thus the school was an all-round school, preparing the young workers both mentally and physically for work for the struggle of the proletariat. Of course we cannot estimate the value of the school until we actually see the results, but the majority of the students left filled with enthusiasm to carry on profitable work in organizing Young Workers' Leagues, forming shop nuclei, in joining the unions and so forth.

In conclusion, we wish to express hearty thanks to all those workers who helped make the school a reality. Last, but not least, we wish to express great thanks to our instructors, comrades Nat Kaplan and Nellis Kruth, who worked side by side with us, always ready to aid us. Comrades, let us try our best to follow their examples!

## Young Milliners Are Good Sportsmen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass.—Two trucks full of young workers, boys and girls, left for Lake Chauncy, Mass., last Sunday, August 15, for an outing. After everybody had a good lunch and rest the Y. W. L. track team got ready for the start of the 100-yard run. The members of the Millinery Workers' Club and sympathizers were invited to join, and it did not take a minute before they accepted the invitation, for it was a sure thing that good exercise and lots of fun was offered. The Y. W. L. team included Damm, Kay, Winocur, Straus, Resnick, Ozer, Sack and Dave Schwartz. Sympathizers and members of the Millinery Club were Geler, Lenard, Bell and Canter. Since there wasn't an equal number, we made two mixed teams. And what do you think the result was? Of the sympathizers Bell was the victor, and Damm led the team of the Y. W. L.

#### Girls Form Track Team.

Members of the Millinery Club, sympathizers and the league made up the girls' track team. The speed and pluck of A. Offenbach brought her victory in the finals. After the sports events an interesting discussion was led by Nat Kay on Capitalist Military Training.

## Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

## BRITISH MINERS' DEMANDS

"WE are not demanding an increase in wages or better working conditions. We are only asking that the mere pittance we are receiving should go on and that the seven-hour act of parliament be not repealed. We ask that there be no reduction in wages. That is our fight." —Paul McKenna, National Executive Board member of the British Miners' Federation, at the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting in appeal for aid to the British coal diggers.

## DRIVE IT HIGHER!

### August Is Not Yet Over!

Ten days are still left in the month of August! In these ten days the party—the leading committees and the members—must show that they can make up for their negligence. Every party member and every party functionary must look upon this as HIS job!

Drive up the Special Assessments!

Ten thousand by August 31!

Here are some further settlements:

2 M. Lubasco, Natick, Pa.	1.00
3 J. Rosskey, Throop, Pa.	1.50
11 Louis Laakonen, Quincy, Mass.	5.50
8 Leo Hoffbauer, New York City	4.00
12 International Branch, C., Philadelphia, Pa.	6.00
13 St. Nucleus 5, Chicago, Ill.	6.50
20 St. Nucleus 16, Chicago, Ill.	5.50
11 St. Nucleus 21, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
11 Archie J. Young, Mt. Vernon, Wash.	5.50
3 St. Nucleus 6, Heavsville, Ind.	1.50
10 Rose Tkachuk, Binghamton, N. Y.	5.00
5 J. Pintar, West Allis, Wis.	2.50
11 Sonia Innet, New York City	5.50
6 L. Soderbacka, McKeesport, Pa.	2.50
	\$62.50

## DRIVE THESE FIGURES UP!



# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

## WITH THE LABOR PRESS

### Craft vs. Company Unions

The failure of the subway strike in New York has significance for the whole A. F. of L. movement. The strikers never affiliated with the A. F. of L. and they sorely missed the knowledge, experience, prestige, and moral and financial support which A. F. of L. affiliation might have brought. For the failure of negotiations between the strikers and the A. F. of L. personalities on both sides were partly responsible. More responsible, however, was the craft organization of the street car workers. The subway strikers had belonged to a company union. They had worked together. But when it came to joining the A. F. of L. they found that not all of them could unite with the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees but that they would have to be split up in several craft unions. On this rock, negotiations broke. The strike which was in its essence a hopeful revolt against the company unionism which the A. F. of L. hates went on without A. F. of L. help. It was defeated. Company unionism won another victory.

This is not altogether an isolated case. We know of an important company union which would probably revolt and join the A. F. of L. if it would not have to split up straightaway into craft unions. Such a state of affairs raises the question whether the A. F. of L. can make a winning fight against company unions without first dealing with the problem of craft organization. Historically, craft organization was the line of least resistance. It may still be the logical type of organization for most of the building trades, although they too have been cursed with jurisdictional disputes. It is not the logical type of organization for modern large scale industries. The A. F. of L. itself, has in its successful examples of industrial unionism among the miners and needle workers. It cannot fight company unionism without extending this principle of organization. There are some real difficulties in the way of consolidation of craft unions which it will require statesmanship to overcome. Not the least of these difficulties is the vested interest that officers naturally and inevitably acquire in their jobs. Too much is at stake to let these difficulties block the way to such reorganization as will be necessary if ever the A. F. of L.'s fight against company unions is to get beyond the paper stage. We do not want dual unionism in the United States. Neither do we want a great labor organization impotent in the face of such opportunity as was presented by the discontent in the ranks of the slave union which the Interborough Transit company forced on its workers.

—Vermillion County (Illinois) Star.

### Vice-President Woll and Mexico

VICE-PRESIDENT MATTHEW WOLL of the American Federation of Labor proves his concern for the Mexican labor movement in the present crisis by calling on American trade unionists to do nothing.

The crisis in Mexico seems to be subsiding, the attack of the catholic church upon the Mexican constitution appears to have failed, the solidarity of Mexican labor has been remarkable, but to the officials of the American Federation of Labor, upon whom the great responsibility of giving practical expression to the rosy promises of aid made at El Paso to the Mexican trade unions, whenever it was threatened by foes from without and within, no credit can be given. They have shirked their plain duty and make a mockery of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, have shown conclusively that the "Monroe Doctrine of Labor," ostensibly placing the American trade union movement in opposition to all foreign interference in the colonies and semi-colonies of Wall Street, is invoked only against international organizations of the working class.

THE recent statement by Woll in the Photo-Engravers Journal, which was given wide publicity by the capitalist press, is marked by a careful sympathy for the catholic church and the harsh and categorical formulation of its denial of assistance to the Mexican trade union movement. He says, after quoting Calles and catholics:

Mexican labor calls it a fight for the economic liberation of the masses. . . . Organized American labor will do well not to join its power and influence with either of the contending forces.

Woll either does not take the word of the Mexican labor movement or else does not want American labor to aid such a struggle.

But worse than this, Woll apologizes in the name of American labor for not taking part on the side of the catholic church by saying:

Not that American labor is anti-religious. To the contrary, it is intensely concerned in having religious freedom prevail thruout the world.

ACCORDING to Woll, American labor is more concerned over "religious freedom" than it is over "the economic liberation of the masses," for which any genuine labor movement must fight.

Notice how low kindly Woll speaks of the monstrous proposal of the Knights of Columbus that the embargo on arms into Mexico be lifted—the preliminary to an armed invasion, official or unofficial, to the slaughter of Mexican workers and peasants who insist on the enforcement of the constitution.

It is difficult, however, for American labor to understand what is to be attained by the militant attitude of the Knights of Columbus.

Do you think that Woll is doubtful of the benefits to labor of this "militant" attitude. No at all. He is doubtful of the benefits that would accrue to the catholic church.

BUT the tone of Woll changes when he speaks of the Mexican labor movement. Then he speaks like an

agent of imperialism talking to a subject people:

On the other hand, AMERICAN LABOR CANNOT AND WILL NOT RESPOND TO THE APPEAL OF THE MEXICAN WORKERS TO BECOME PARTISAN IN A RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY. (Emphasis mine.)

What religious controversy?

Does what the Mexican labor movement correctly calls a struggle for the economic liberation of the masses degenerate into a religious controversy, instead of broadening into a political struggle, because the catholic church is and has been the largest single land owner and therefore a leader in the oppression of the Mexican masses? THE statement of Woll is a dishonest statement. It is designed to conceal the economic and political struggle and puts a Jesuit to shame.

Woll continues to press down of balance against the Mexican government and the labor movement which supports it.

It is still more difficult for American labor to understand the peremptory methods adopted to give enforcement to the Mexican constitutional provisions.

WHAT peremptory methods? The church has had since the enactment of the old constitution in 1857, and since the new constitution of 1917, to show its intentions of abiding by their provisions.

How long does Vice-President Woll think the Mexican masses should wait for the church to make up its mind—to show something it has not done until "the peremptory methods" brought it to terms, i. e., that it is abiding by the law in any way?

Sixty-nine years seems to be ample time, but to one committed to "evolutionary processes," like Woll perhaps it is not enough.

THIS spokesman of American labor next uses the Mexican issue to say a good word for the encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII. "It is no mild tribute either. Woll says "no pronouncement was ever issued that proved more helpful. . . ."

The statement by Woll, the catholic, follows that by Green, the protestant. There is little difference between them except that Woll is more openly a partisan of the catholic church. Neither one of these A. F. of L. officials offers aid to the Mexican trade unions or the Mexican government in its present difficulties.

"THE Monroe Doctrine of Labor" apparently does not operate against such notoriously foreign-controlled feudal organizations as the catholic church even when they are doing the dirty work of the Mexican reactionaries and American imperialists.

It is called into operation only when militant international organizations of the working class, like the Red International of Labor Unions, tries to bring the Mexican labor movement into the ranks of organized international labor so that it can better fight the offensive of American imperialism. THRU the Pan-American Federation of Labor, the Mexican trade unions should now put the question:

Where does the official leadership of the American Federation of Labor stand—WITH US OR AGAINST US?

In the United States the same question must be asked in every local union, central body, state federation of labor convention and from the floor of the A. F. of L. convention when it meets in Detroit in October.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Policies and Programs  
The Trade Union Press  
Strikes—Injunctions  
Labor and Imperialism

## BUDD WHEEL CO. SEEKS TO COVER UP ACCIDENTS

### Company Tries to Hide Injured Worker

By a Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 22.—John Tikka, 43, 139 High street, had both his feet crushed while at work for the Budd Wheel Company.

Tikka requested the company to notify his landlady of the accident so that his friends could learn of his injury. The company officials promised to do so, but failed to notify anybody. His friends, at not seeing Tikka at his home, called up the Budd Wheel Company offices to inquire what had become of him. They were told over the phone that Tikka was alright, and would give no other information.

When his friends came to the company offices they were told to go away. Finally, with the aid of two policemen, they again came to the company office and were directed to the Evangelist Deaconess Hospital, where they for the first time—found out about his accident.

An automobile body had dropped on Tikka's feet, crushing both. Both feet may be amputated.

The company and its agents kept the accident a secret for a week, until his friends, several of whom are members of the Auto Workers' Union, practically forced the company to reveal the whereabouts of the injured worker.

## Joseph Marievsky to Take Part in Coney Island Stadium Concert

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Joseph Marievsky, who played opposite Greta Nissen in Florenz Ziegfeld's Revue, and who was a leading man in all of Ballet's "Chauve-Souris," has been engaged by Alexis Kozloff to appear as the Shah in Rimsky-Korsakoff's ballet, "Scheherazade," which is to be produced at the Coney Island Stadium, Saturday evening, Aug. 23, for the Bread and Milk Fund for the Passaic Strikers' Children. David Mendoza will conduct a symphony orchestra of 100, while mixed singing chorus of 250 voices will be led by Jacob Schaefer.

Altho but four years in this country, Mr. Marievsky has attained for himself a reputation that would satisfy other dancers and singers here much longer. Marievsky played in exclusively high clubs and cabarets. Florenz Ziegfeld chose him to dance with Greta Nissen in his revue at the Globe Theater. Due to Miss Nissen's leaving for Hollywood to act in two movies, their pantomime feature was dropped from the show.

## Machinists' Local No. 390 Gives \$200 to British Miners

Local 390, International Association of Machinists, voted \$200 for British miner relief. Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 voted the constitutional limit of \$50 and is taking steps to multiply this several times over.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A contract for an experimental metal-clad dirigible was awarded by the navy department to the Aircraft Development corporation of Detroit, in which Edsel Ford is understood to be interested, for \$300,000.

## Newark Waiters Faced with Harsh Injunction

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 22.—That there is no difference between "peaceful picketing" and any other kind is the opinion of Vice-Chancellor Berry of Trenton, N. J., in advising restaurant owners to secure a permanent injunction restraining members of the Greek Restaurant Workers' Club from picketing struck restaurants. The club is trying to unionize Newark restaurants.

"Restraint of the mind is just as potent as a threat of physical violence," said the vice-chancellor. A law passed by the 1926 legislature in New Jersey, effective from July 5, specifically permits "peaceful picketing."

## Guard Colonel Brookhart.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 22.—A guard of deputy sheriffs and detectives has been placed about Colonel Smith W. Brookhart after threats against his life were made. Two residents received letters which were immediately turned over to the sheriff. These letters caused the sheriff to appoint the guard while Brookhart speaks at the state fair in Marion.

"He will be a dead man if he speaks at the fair," was the warning on one of the missives.

## MILLINERY WORKERS HOLD MASS MEETING ON TUESDAY NIGHT

Chicago women millinery workers will hold a mass meeting Tuesday evening, August 24, in Room 811 of the Capitol building. Among those that will speak are Agnes Nestor of the Women's Trade Union League, Leo Krzycki of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, and Anna E. David of the Millinery Workers' Union, Local 52.

## Will You Please Forward Us Your Address, A. G.?

Will A. G., a clerk in the Webster Hall for the striking New York cloak-makers, send in his or her full name and address and receive the prize that is due him or her.

## BRENNAN SAYS FARMERS MUST GET DEMANDS

### Does Not Know Their Needs But What of It?

George E. Brennan, democratic nominee for United States senator, unburdened himself of good intentions for the voters of Illinois in general and for the farmers in particular at the annual Pilsen fish fry in Jerseyville, Illinois. Having sense of the fitness of things George told a few fish stories.

### Didn't Know What They Wanted.

Brennan admitted that he had not the slightest idea what the farmers needed but he knew what they wanted and he was willing to humor them provided he received their votes. A druggist may know certain liquids are not good for a customer but a druggist is not paid for playing the role of health commissioner. He gives the customer what he wants not what he needs and takes the customer's money. Thus everybody concerned is satisfied.

### At Home on Volstead.

On the Volstead law Brennan talked more like himself. Not that George has an uncontrollable thirst or hankers for the amber fluid. What he represents is the encroachment on individual liberty which is sewed up in this law. Brennan got a hand when he offered to drown Wayne B. Wheeler in a vat of potato mash; it the opportunity presented itself. This of course was taken as a witticism and Brennan will not be indicted for complicity before the act.

The senatorial candidate did not discuss the recent slush fund probe or comment on the extraordinary generosity of Samuel Insull, who contributed to the primary campaign expenses of McKinley, Smith and Brennan.

### Christianson to Campaign.

According to a London dispatch to a local paper, Parley Parker Christianson, former presidential candidate on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket, is returning to Illinois to actively participate in his campaign for senator on the progressive party ticket. Christianson promises to ring the changes on the "insulated candidates," George E. Brennan and Frank L. Smith.

### On Smith Platform.

Many of the labor leaders who formerly backed Christianson are now on the Frank L. Smith bandwagon. Whether Fitzpatrick, Nockels, John H. Walker and others will repudiate their support of Smith because of his purchase by Sam Insull remains to be seen. So far they have not indicated a change of position.

## Ford Company Will Build All-Metal Plane for American Navy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

### WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

When "Bunny" Ross, son of J. Arnold Ross, California oil operator, is thirteen years old, he goes with Dad to Beach City to sign an oil lease. There he meets Paul Watkins, near his own age who had run away from his father's poor ranch in the San Elido Valley because the family were "holly rollers." His brother Bill is a cripple who has fits and "huals" people. From time to time Bunny hears from Paul and sends money to his family. In the meantime Bunny is learning the oil business with his Dad who, along with other oil operators is profiting by the war that had broken out in Europe. Bunny persuades his Dad to go for a quail hunting trip to San Elido Valley. There they meet the Watkins family and Bunny becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad wheedles it out of old Watkins and also buys adjacent property secretly. In the meantime Bunny starts to high school at Beach City and falls in love with a fellow student, Rose Taintor. When they are ready to drill Bunny and Dad go back to the ranch to direct the work. They persuade Paul to come to live with them and work as a carpenter. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took an interest in him and left him a legacy of books when died. Paul and Ruth live in a shack near the well sight. Eventually the well is begun and Eli, now turned prophet and the pet of wealthy adherents to the faith, makes a blessing at the drilling begins. Bunny goes back to school and finds himself tiring of Rose Taintor. But soon the glad news comes that Bunny's well in the San Elido Valley has struck oil lands. A new field is started. As Bunny and Dad watch the drilling the oil suddenly pours out in a great jet—and it catches fire. Everyone runs for their lives. Dad drives in great haste to town—for dynamite. He returns and the blast is quickly gotten ready. When the charge is set off, the blaze is snuffed out and the well saved. Bunny is a millionaire ten times over. The boy is now eighteen years old and begins to worry about the administration of his field, now growing to 14 derricks. He begins also to wonder about the relations between capital and labor and asks himself some embarrassing questions concerning his relationship to his workers.

Tom Axton was a big fellow, slow spoken, soft of voice, with a trace of Southern accent; he looked powerful, and had need to be considering the treatment he got. Of course, he couldn't swear that it was the Employers' Federation which sent thugs to beat him up and try to cripple him; but when the same thing happened to him in several different fields in Southern California, and didn't happen to anybody else, he naturally drew his own conclusions. Bunny was aghast at this; he had never heard anything like it, and didn't know what to answer—except that he hoped Mr. Axton knew that his father didn't have anything to do with such dirty work. The organizer smiled; he had evidently had a talk with Paul, for he said, "Your father thinks that labor unions are run by grafters and parasites. Well, I wish you'd ask him how much he really knows about the Employers' Federation, and the kind of men who run it, and what they're doing to us. You may find that your father has been neglecting the affair of his union, just as most of the workers neglect theirs." Bunny had to admit that was a fair point, and when he asked Dad and found that Dad had never attended a meeting of the Federation, but merely paid his assessments without question—why, naturally, that made Bunny have more respect for Tom Axton, and believe what he said about conditions here in Paradise, and in the other fields, and how rapidly discontent was spreading among the men.

Only yesterday the Victor Oil Company had fired fourteen who had signed up with the union; the bosses had a spy among them, and had waited to give everybody a chance to hang himself! "You're surely going to have a strike before long," said the organizer. "It will be a strike for the three-shift day, among other things; and when it comes, your father will have to consider whether to deal separately with his own men, or to stand by his employers' union, and let a bunch of big business rowdies drag him into trouble." You can imagine how much that gave Bunny to think about, and how many discussion he had with his father, and with Paul, and with the teacher of the class in "social ethics" at the Beach City High School!

### III.

The Allies, having control of the sea, were engaged in starving out Germany; and the Germans were replying with the only weapon they had, the submarine. The United States had forced the German government to agree not to torpedo passenger vessels without warning; but now, early in the winter of 1917, the Germans gave notice that they would no longer follow this policy, and everybody was saying that America would have to go into the war. The German ambassador at Washington was sent home, and after that the spirit of neutrality was no longer dominant in the "current events" classes at school.

To the oil operators it seemed most unpatriotic on the part of workers, to demand the eight hour day and an increase of wages at this crisis. What?—when the country was about to defend itself, and would need oil as never before in history! But the workers replied that the employers did not make concessions because they wanted to, but because they had to, and this might be the only time they would have to. It was not necessary to assume that the employers were giving the oil away; they were getting a fancy price for it, and would get the same price, or better if the country went to war. The workers claimed a share, proportioned to the price of everything they had to buy. They were holding meetings all over the field, and in the latter part of February they served notice on the employers that unless their demands were granted, there would be a strike.

Three men came to see Dad; one of them an old employee, the others new men. All three were young in years—indeed, you almost never saw an oil worker over thirty-five and they were all white Americans. This committee held their hats in their hands, and were somewhat pale, embarrassed but determined. They all liked Mr. Ross, and said so; he was "square," and he must know that their demands were reasonable. Wouldn't he set the example to the other employers, granting the new schedule, so that his work could go on without interruption? The strike, if it came, would be bound to spread, and the cost of oil would go up at once; Mr. Ross would gain far more than he would have to pay to the men. But Dad answered that he had joined the Federation, and agreed to stand by its decisions; what would become of his reputation for "squareness," if he were to go back on his associates in a crisis? What he would do was to work within the Federation for an agreement with the men; he would drop everything else, and go down to Angel City and see what he could accomplish. He thought the eight hour day was fair, and he would favor a wage scale adjusted to the cost of living, so that the men's income would not be subject to fluctuations. The committee was cheered by these promises, and there was hand-shaking all around.

Left to himself, you understand that J. Arnold Ross would probably never have taken this advanced position. His mind was on his money—or on the things he wanted to do, and that his money enabled him to do; he would probably have gone with his crowd, as he had done hitherto. But there was Bunny, "a little idealist"; Bunny liked the men, and the men liked him and Dad was proud of that mutual liking, and could be sentimental for Bunny, where he would never have dreamed of being for himself. Furthermore, there was Paul, who knew the men's side at first hand; and Bunny persisted in bringing Paul into their life, in playing Paul with questions, and making him say, right out, the things he might not otherwise have felt free to say. So Paul had become a force in Dad's consciousness; and so Dad promised to try to help the men.

(To be continued)

## Most Brutal Attack on the Workers

"In nearly fifty years of strike experience I have never seen a more brutal attack on the workers than the employers and the British government is now making. Before the reductions were asked the miners were already making less than your colored porters in the south," declared Ben Tillett, representing the British Trade Union Congress in the delegation attempting to gather relief for the British miners.



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## Unorganized Workers Challenging the Official Labor Movement

The springing up of unions of formerly unorganized workers which immediately demand to be taken into the dominant American Federation of Labor unions in their occupation or industry is a new phenomenon in the American trade union movement.

Until recently such organizations were either under the influence of the Industrial Workers of the World or, actuated by distrust of the American Federation of Labor, assumed an independent status that lasted as long as the union did.

The rise of such organizations is an indication that the unorganized workers are, in the localities where these unions are formed, developing a more intelligent estimation of the American trade union movement than is to be found in official labor circles. The hostile attitude towards unorganized workers that is to be found in many unions can be ascribed in a large part, not only to the narrow craft consciousness of the sections of the membership, but to deliberate attempts on the part of the union officials to create suspicion of the unorganized, magnify the difficulties in the way of organizing them in order to excuse their lack of activity in this important field.

Conservative labor officials have so far been able to wriggle away from accusations of lack of sympathy with the struggles of workers unaffiliated to any A. F. of L. union by loud cries of "dualism." There is a powerful institutional tendency in the American labor movement (the American trade unionist is probably more reverent of established form and procedure than the bosses are) and less able to overcome tradition and devise and use new methods) and this has been used to the limit to evade official support for great struggles like those in McKeesport, Butte, Lawrence, etc.

But when 15,000 strikers, as in Passaic, not only announce their desire of becoming part of the trade union movement but *insist* on being taken in, evasion of duty becomes difficult and the cry of "dualism" begins to lose its punch. Nor is Passaic an isolated instance. In Lowell, Massachusetts, some 300 textile workers almost as soon as they go on strike make an application for admission to the United Textile Workers.

In Perth Amboy, New Jersey, an organization movement beginning with a series of strikes and wage demands has occurred and, instead of independent unions being formed, the workers call for A. F. of L. organizers and demand affiliation with recognized trade unions.

Of a somewhat different character, but perhaps of more significance because it has developed without a strike, is the organization of some 1,300 electrical workers in New York City who have banded together for the purpose of securing admission to the local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers whose job trust character has kept these workers outside of its ranks.

The incurable believers in the theory of a revolutionary unionism, secured by the organization of unions composed only of revolutionary workers, will see in the instances cited evidence of the decay of militancy among unorganized workers. But the reverse is true, and as the desire for organization finds broader expression and begins to appear in the big basic industries, labor officialdom either will have to encourage and take part in the movement or step aside and allow organization to proceed and develop whatever structural form is best fitted for the needs of the millions of workers outside the ranks of the trade unions and among whom no serious official organizing campaign has been carried on since the steel strike of 1919-20.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

## BRITISH ARISTOCRACY BRUTAL

"WE have an aristocracy more cold, more brutal than even you experienced strikers are able to imagine. I am an old man and often want to ease up, but when I think of the 2,000,000 children of British miners starving before our eyes, I brace up and renew the struggle."—Ben Tillett, representing the British Trade Union Congress, in addressing 1,500 New York cloakmakers in Arlington Hall on behalf of the British coal miners.

## The Issues In Mexico

### Wall Street's Position

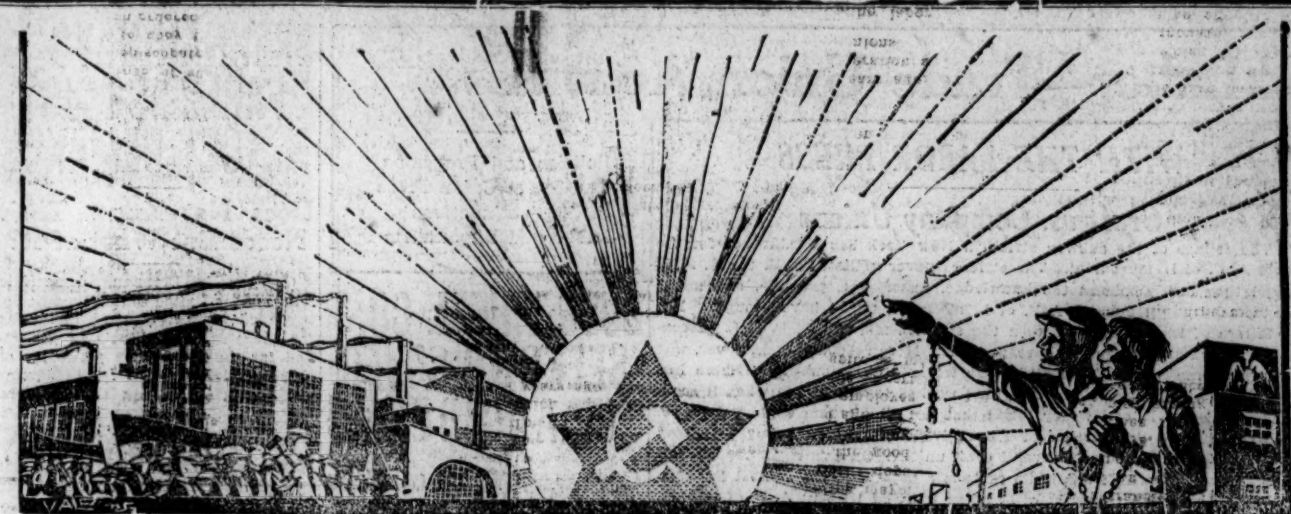
THE oil and mining concessionaires in Mexico, generally referred to under the collective designation of "Wall Street," have waged a struggle for the revocation of the Mexican law which lodges title to all property in the state. The government retains control over the oil and mining concessions. Most of the revolts that have torn Mexico to pieces since the Madero revolution have been instigated and financed by those interests. Wall Street, when not directly implicated in a counter-revolution in Mexico, has taken advantage of the government's dilemma to demand concessions. President Coolidge, Wall Street's man in Washington has indicated that he has been successful in forcing the Calles administration to make concessions to the American oil and mining exploiters in the present crisis.

### Calles' Administration

EARLY in last July Calles promulgated decrees enforcing the article of the constitution which prohibits alien clergymen from functioning in Mexico. This action was precipitated by the discovery of a widespread conspiracy on the part of the church to overthrow the Mexican institutions. The church once owned two-thirds of all the land in Mexico and so little concern did it show for the people that at the time of the Madero revolution only 1 per cent of the population could read and write. In carrying out the government's educational program Calles has encountered the bitter hostility of the church. He deported the papal envoy who entered the country illegally. Calles bases his administration on the support of the trade union movement. His policy is opposed to American imperialism and in favor of developing Mexico industrially. He is nominally a socialist.

### The Church

THE Roman Catholic church, at times fights for the retention of temporal power whenever the opportunity seems favorable. The revolution robbed the church of its landed property valued at \$500,000,000. It wants that back, but it knows that its hope of a restoration is thin unless the revolutionary government is overthrown. That is what is behind the present struggle. With the spread of education the church is fast losing its grip on the formerly superstitious masses. Hence the desperate means it has employed to bring about chaos, hoping to weaken the government so that its reactionary militarists like Huerta would have a chance of staging a comeback. The episcopate instructed the clergy not to obey the government decree which ordered every priest to register. It holds that the clergy are above the law and take their orders only from Rome.



## Life and Work in the Soviet Union

By Anisa.

JULY 20. Nijni Novgorod.—As soon as I reached the dock in Nijni Novgorod from which my steamer was to take me down the Volga, I was taken in charge by a smiling blond giant of a porter, in linen trousers and jacket. His nickel badge announced that he was No. Twelve, of the Collective of Unemployed. I noted this for further question, gave him my hand baggage and the order for my ticket and went out to see the town.

Disentangling myself from the warehouses that always front on docks and steamers, I found myself on a long cobblestoned street with a store on the corner selling ikons and religious emblems. Dull ancient brass and colored semi-precious stones, or possibly old glass—some of them looked old enough to be interesting. I half decided to buy one as souvenir of Nijni, but I was distracted by the shop next door—a tiny branch of the Government Publishing House with booklets in its windows. Here, side by side, were the two faiths fighting each other.

Soviet Books Plenty and Cheap.

I ENTERED the book shop intent on reading material for my journey. Again those gay little Soviet primers, telling all details about government and the industry and agriculture of the land in simple language for the peasants. Across the paper cover red peasants and soldiers were marching. I selected a pile of ten booklets: one on Marriage, Family and Divorce, evidently a discussion of the new proposed marriage code; another on "The Fireside Demon," the tale of a superstitious peasant who was so overwhelmed by a bad dream that he brought upon himself all the evils he expected. Others on the recent decisions on the Communist Party congress: "The Methods of the Party in the Village; How the Workers' Inspection Operates; The work of trade unions in town and country."

Ten books—and the total cost was 55 cents. No wonder these booklets are put out in editions of 10,000 at

a time and that you find them everywhere in the Soviet Union. Then I went further down street, hunting a place to eat lunch and discovered "The Restaurant of the Bourgeois" where I had an excellent but rather expensive lunch for a dollar and a quarter. I asked just what was this "Bourgeois" of Nijni Novgorod, for besides the restaurants there seemed to be social halls and office rooms. "It is our local organization of business men," I was told.

Ab, yes, the chamber of commerce of Nijni, I thought. So I asked, "Private businessmen?" "Oh, no," came the answer in shocked tones. "Officials of government and co-operative business institutions." In such tones might the worthy secretary of the New York or Seattle chamber of commerce have answered if I had asked if his membership consisted of saloon keepers. Private business exists—but not in respectable circles.

Steep from the water's edge rises the height on which Nijni was founded in those old days on a fortified hill was the only safe place for a town. So for another hour I rambled, climbing thru the city park, and past ancient walls and towers sixty to eighty feet thick; stopping briefly at a most modern little drug store where everything came in ready-made packages and where in order to get iodine for John Reed colony I had to buy ten small bottles at four and a half cents each. Bargain prices, reminiscent of Owl drug stores!

The Collective of Unemployed.

At last I came down to the dock and No. Twelve welcomed me smiling. "I thought you were lost," he said. "Please wait five minutes while I put another passenger aboard. Everything's in order." A few minutes later, as we went to the check-room for my baggage I pointed to his badge. "What is this Collective of Unemployed?" I asked him.

"Wait till we get to your room, then I'll have time to tell you all about it," he answered pleasantly. And after he had installed me in the cozy one-berth cabin in which I was to journey downstream for three days at \$4 a day, he

ensconced himself on the foot of the bed and began to talk chattily, while I reflected that only in the Soviet Union do baggage porters so unconsciously sit on your bed for a talk about social affairs.

"Unemployment is very bad in Nijni. There are thousands out of work. We are all registered at the Labor Exchange. They try many ways to help us. Of course in any event we get our unemployment pension but that's only enough for bread. So mostly, we form collectives of unemployed and get special jobs of casual labor. We are sent out for special cleanings of factories, or waste land, or for loading goods. It is easier for a collective to find such jobs than for a single man."

"The Collective I belong to has 300 members and has secured from the government river boats the right to handle passengers and baggage. Of course there is not work for all of us at once, if there were, we should no longer be unemployed. This porter's job gets passed around. I have it for a month and then it is the turn of someone else." So we manage to get a little extra for the whole three hundred.

"What happens to the money you get?" I ask. "Does each man keep his own?"

How It Works.

"No," answered Number Twelve. "It goes into a common pot. Twenty per cent of all goes to the general collective and the rest is divided equally among all who are porters for the month. I myself usually take in three or four roubles a day, (up to \$2). But others take in only a few kopeks; I don't know why, but they don't have the knack of getting work. So actually, after all deductions I get about a rouble and a half a day, (75 cents). Of course a man could cheat and keep out some of what he got. But sooner or later, they would catch him, and then he would be expelled from the collective."

"Then you have no advantage?" I asked him, "from your extra ability?" "Why, yes, I have an advantage. Because now they are letting me work the second month, contrary to custom."

That is because I learn so much for the collective. So I have almost a steady job, which is good for me and for the others also."

He went on to talk of Nijni. "A dirty city," he said. "Only the nature around it is beautiful. Such a little city with such a lovely river, it ought to be a little jewel of beauty and cleanliness. But the city administration is lousy. They do better in the town up north where I come from." He mentioned the great flood of the spring. "The biggest for a hundred years," he told me. "It made great ruin. Of course it gave work also to the building workers, but all the same it was loss, for the government had to pay for it, and had that much less for new production."

Spreading Education.

THE whistle blow, and Number Twelve left me, considering how intelligently this casual specimen of the city's unemployed discoursed on public matters, how little bitterness he felt, except towards laziness, and how unconsciously he identified his own interests with that of the government. Then I picked up the pile of booklets I had bought and discovered one of the reasons. No one, however far afield he may be, escapes the reach of those little pamphlets, telling everything of latest interest about government plans.

On the back cover was an advertisement, telling plainly how to subscribe for more books. Inside was another advertisement asking all citizens to please write in "without even the need of putting a stamp on the envelope," and tell the Government Publishing House "what books you like and why, what books you don't like and why, what new subjects you would like to have books written on. . . . We need this knowledge in order to print books that are actually needed, useful and interesting," concludes the appeal. . . . Surely, nowhere, any time or in any land, has there been such widespread conscious and intensive education of the masses in civic affairs as today in the Soviet Union.

"Tomorrow 'Communist work' on a river boat."



## WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly or Frenzy

## MAKE IT SNAPPY!

"A seven-word prayer, Jesus called a good one. A sixty-eight word prayer, he said, contained all that men needed to say or God to hear."—From Bruce Barton's "Scriptures Made Easy for Sinners."

## "THE TRIUMPH OF THE EGG."

The speakers were not only struck by eggs, but were even stoned. —From a description of the experiences of some members of the Fellowship for Peace while Peace while trying to propagandize the warlike citizenry of Massachusetts.

The writer of the above seems to be of the opinion that stoning is worse than egging. We disagree with him.

A stone is an honest enemy. When he strikes you he considers that his work is done and falls to the ground, there to rest until called for duty again. A stone is strong, knows that he is capable of striking more than one blow and a strong enemy is never cruel.

But consider an egg. His very weakness conspires to make him a slimy foe. As another wit has well said: "An egg hits and runs." An egg knows that with one blow he has exhausted his possibilities as a missile and immediately has recourse to other methods of warfare. He first splashes, then drips and finally oozes. We speak here only of healthy eggs. We reserve the question of sick eggs for rebuttal.

We call upon all who have been oozed upon by eggs and struck by stones—the whole army of soap-boxers and actors—to rise in defense of stoning as against egging.

THEY'LL BE LOOKED AFTER.

"I believe that if sufficient probation is not furnished in this world to infants, idiots, anti-diluvians, heathens and some children who have no moral chance, God will provide some probation in hades."—Rev. Newman Smythe, Hartford, Conn.

## LAST WORDS ON EVOLUTION

By ERNEST HAECKEL

CHAPTER II.

### THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENETICAL TREE.

Our Ape-Relatives and the Vertebrate-Stein.

IN the previous chapter I tried to give you a general idea of the present state of the controversy in regard to evolution. Comparing the various branches of thought, we found that the older mythological ideas of the creation of the world were driven long ago out of the province of inorganic science, but that they did not yield to the rational conception of natural development until a much later date in the field of organic nature. Here the idea of evolution did not prove completely victorious until the beginning of the twentieth century, when its most zealous and dangerous opponent,

the church, was forced to admit it. Hence, the open acknowledgment of the Jesuit, Father Wasmann, deserves careful attention, and we may look forward to a further development. If his force of conviction and his moral courage are strong enough, he will go on to draw the normal conclusions from his high scientific attainments and leave the Catholic church, as the prominent Jesuit, Count Hoensbroech and the able geologist, Professor Renard of Ghent, one of the workers on the deep-sea deposits in the Challenger expedition, have lately done. But even if this does not happen, his recognition of Darwinism, in the name of Christian belief, will remain a landmark in the history of evolution. His ingenious and very Jesuitical attempt to bring together the opposite poles will have no very mischievous effect; it will rather tend to hasten the victory of the scientific conception of evolution over the mystic beliefs of the churches.

You will see this more clearly if we go on to consider the important special problem of the descent of man from the ape, and its irreconcilability with the conventional belief that God made man according to his own image. That this ape or pithecanoid theory is an irresistible deduction from the general principle of evolution was clearly recognized forty-five years ago, when Darwin's work appeared, by the shrewd and vigilant theologians; they were precisely in this fact that they found their strongest motive for vigorous resistance. It is quite clear, either man was brought into existence, like the other animals, by a special creative act, as Moses and Linnaeus taught (an "embodied idea of the Creator," as the famous Agassiz put it so late as 1858); or he has been developed naturally from a series of mammalian ancestors, as is claimed by the systems of Lamarck and Darwin.

## The Detroit Federation of Labor's Unhappy Marriage—The Predictions of the Poor Relation—The Illegitimate Child and Other Interesting Matters.

By C. L.

TWO short years ago the great labor family of Detroit celebrated with great gusto the political marriage between the Detroit Federation of Labor and John W. Smith, postmaster and regular republican politician. It was a sensation. The then mayor, Frank Doremus had been compelled to resign because of serious illness, and Smith among others coveted the mayoralty plum. Hardly had the rumor of Smith's candidacy taken flight from the post office when some 2,000 trade unionists made a pilgrimage to the steps of the post office and there begged him to run. The annals of the Detroit labor movement contain no parallel to such ardent wooing.

TRUE, the charms of Smith were not so captivating in themselves. But in contrast to the selfishness of the other candidate, Joseph Martin, the acting mayor, they looked rather good to politically inexperienced workers. Martin both as acting mayor and previously as head of the department of public works like the good chamber of commerce man that he was, took a determined stand against the unionization of the city employees, refused to pay the union scale to certain classes of workers despite a mandatory provision to that effect in the city charter, and particularly harassed the local union of the street carmen, composed almost entirely of men working on the street car system owned by the city.

Ross Schram, the secretary of the street railway commission under Martin, cancelled the leave of absence of the officers of the union, a leave taken for the purpose of working for the union, and he attempted vigorously to organize a company union. Smith, who, it was said, had labor connections some years ago, promised a policy of co-operation and tacit recognition of the unions.

EVERYBODY in the labor family approved the match, except one poor relation, the Workers' Party. In

vain did the Workers Party point out flaws in the charms of the bride. It was of no avail to show that the bride was not innocent, that as a matter of fact she was the mistress of labor's enemy. Unfortunately the groom was the innocent party, innocent as a babe. Besides, who listens to a poor relation? The family scoffed at the admonitions of the Workers' Party and predicted everlasting happiness for the newlyweds.

The denouncement came sooner even than the Workers Party expected. And it all happened as a result of an illegitimate child. AS has been stated the street car system is owned by the city. The city purchased it several years ago from a private company at a fancy price. Now it is necessary to make payments on the principal as well as interest on the bonds. These payments take a good deal of money. Not much is left for improving the service. Of course, no politician dares demand an increase in the rates of fare which is 6 cents, with 1 cent extra for a transfer. The poor service afforded an opportunity to some 500 jitney men to make a living by operating jitneys.

The jitney men from the beginning had clever men among them. These men recognized at once that the situation required political allies. And so while the city officials were fighting in the courts to drive the jitney men off the streets, the jitney men organized themselves, secured a charter from the A. F. of L. and joined the Detroit Federation of Labor, which they correctly concluded would be their best, if not their only ally.

WERE the Detroit Federation far-sighted politically it should have understood that such an organization was not a legitimate union. The men own their own cars and are really businessmen. Moreover, the federation should also have foreseen the possibility of conflict with the street carmen's union which has between three and four thousand members. But per capita is an effective vamp, and the Detroit Federation fell victim to its lure. It knew very well that

the street carmen could not afford to withdraw from the federation. WHEN the legal fight carried on by the city against the jitney men ended recently with a decision granting the city the right to order the jitneys off the streets, the city officials took action immediately to make the decision effective, and the jitney men took their complaint to the Detroit Federation of Labor. The Federation took up its cudgels in behalf of the jitney men.

The representatives of the Street Carmen's Union attacked the policy of the federation, pointing out lay-offs of union conductors and motormen on account of competition from the jitneys. It was not an agreeable spectacle to watch the conflict between the street carmen's union and the federation. The federation officials carried their point against the opposition of the street carmen. But the problem is not solved.

However, this family quarrel is not the only consequence. With Mayor Smith supporting his street railway commission it was inevitable that marital happiness of the federation and Smith would be undermined. And so it was.

RECENTLY another element of discord entered the situation. Smith supports for governor the candidacy of Fred Green, a manufacturer, who is the candidate of the regulars, against the present governor, Groesbeck, who has his personal machine. Largely, perhaps, because Green was a prison labor contractor, but not least because the federation expects Groesbeck to be elected it has endorsed Groesbeck's candidacy. Thus the prediction of the poor relation, the Workers Party, came true.

IT remains to be seen how soon Detroit labor will learn the proper lesson from this experience and a number of others of a like character. In the meantime to bring this lesson daily before the workers during the campaign the Workers Party has nominated its own candidate for governor, William Reynolds, president of Carpenters' Union, Local No. 2140.



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